PUKHOVSKIY, E. P.

11349* Sulfide Treatment of Chromium Stainless Steels. O sul'fidirovanii khromistykh nerzhaveiushchikh stalei. (Russian.) E. P. Pukhovskii, P. A. Zakharova, N. A. Shpigunova, and G. P. Budaev. *Metallovedenie i Obrabotka Metallov*, 1956, no. 5, May 1956, p. 40-43.

Sulfide treatment is found to reduce wear of stainless steel very substantially and also reduces wear of other steels to a considerable extent. Diagram, tables, graphs.

PUKHOVSKIY, Ye.P.; ZAKHAROVA, P.A.; SHPIGUNOVA, N.A.; BUDAYEV, G.P.

Sulfidization of chromium stainless steel. Metalloved.i obr.met. no.5:40-43 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Kaluzhskiy turbinnyy zavod.
(Steel, Stainless)

PUKHTA, M.Yu., inzh.

Shielding for the TsKB-4 circular bench saw. Der. prom. 11 no.9:22 S '62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Shumerlinskiy mebel'nyy kombinat.

PUKHTA, Vl. [Puchta, Vl]; BLAZHEK, I.Ya. [Blazek, I.J.]

Use of the ethyl ester of meta-aminobenzoic acid (MS-222) for general anesthesia of cold-blooded animals. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 3[i.e.53] no.3:123-126 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1.Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.V.Parinym.
(ANESTHESIA) (BENZOCAINE)

PUKHTEYKO, A.

Portable television system. Radio no.1:41-43 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Industrial television)

PUKHTINSKIY, Yu., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Fruit trees and berry bushes in shelterbelts. Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz. 8 no.9:38 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Rossoshanskaya plodovo-opytnaya stantsiya.

(Fruit culture)

PUKHTINSKIY, Yu.Ye.

Introducing shrubs in shelterbelts. Agrobiologiia no.3:141-142 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Oblastnaya plodovo-yagodnaya opytnaya stantsiya, g.Rossosh', Voronezhskoy oblasti.
(Windbreaks, shelterbelts, etc.) (Shrubs)

[illegible], M. Ya.
25753

Prevrashcheniye Dikorastushchego
Massiva V. Kul'turnyy Sad.
Sad I Ogorod, 1948, No. 7, S. 19-20

SO: LETOPIS NO. 30, 1948

PUKHTINSKIY, Yu. Ye.

25753 PUKHTINSKIY, Yu. Ye. Prevrashcheniye Dikorastushchego Massiva V Kul'Turnyy Sad. Sad i ogorod, 1948, No. 7, s. 19-20.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal Statey, No. 30, Moscow, 1948.

PUKHTINSKIY, YU. YE.

Afforestation

Shelterbelt strips on the Kuybyshev Collective Farm. Agrobiologiia No. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

PUKHTINSKIY, YU. YE.

23460 K VOPROSU O PRODVIZHENII ABRIKOSOV NA SEVER. AGROBIOLOGIYA 1949, NO. 3, C. 182-83.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 31, 1949.

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Fruit Trees. Small Fruit Plants. Nut Trees. Tea. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 25028

Author : Pukhtinskiy, Yu.
Inst : Not given
Title : Fruit Species in Forest Belts

Orig Pub : Nauka i peredov. opyt v s.-kh., 1958, No 9, 38

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

153

USSR/Agriculture - Apricots May/Jun 49
Fruits

"The Problem of Planting Apricots in the North," Yu. Ye Pukhtinskiy, Fruit and Berry Experimental Sta, Rossosh', Voronezh Oblast, 1¼ pp

"Agrobiol" No 3

I. V. Michurin first succeeded in growing apricots in localities with temperatures as low as -30 and -35°. In Voronezh Oblast over 24,000 selected seedlings made it possible to obtain six varieties with high-grade fruit and good frost resistance. Describes No 4-57-22, a cross between No 250P and

FDD 2/50T3

USSR/Agriculture - Apricots May/Jun 49
Fruits (Contd)

Komsomoletz, in detail. Many kolkhozes and amateur gardeners are now raising apricots successfully.

FDD 2/50T3

PUKIN, A. M., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Diagnosis of early forms of obliterating endarteritis. Voen.-med. zhur. no.12:70-71 D '61. (MIRA 15:7)

(ARTERIES—DISEASES)

PUKIN, A. M., (Lieutenant Colonel of the Medical Service)

"The Diagnosis of the Early Forms of Endartoritis Obliterans"

Voyenno-Meditsinskiy Zhurnal, No. 12, December 1961, pp 62-73

PUKIL, A.M., [illegible]

Plastic [illegible] pharyngeal [illegible] tula. Kaz.med.zhur. 40 no.1:91 [illegible]. (MIRA 12:10)

(SPATULA)

PUKIN, A.M.; ROMANOV, Yu.D., kand.med.nauk

Method of using underwater intestinal lavage under other than health resort conditions. Kaz.med.zhur. 40 no.3:20-23 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:11)

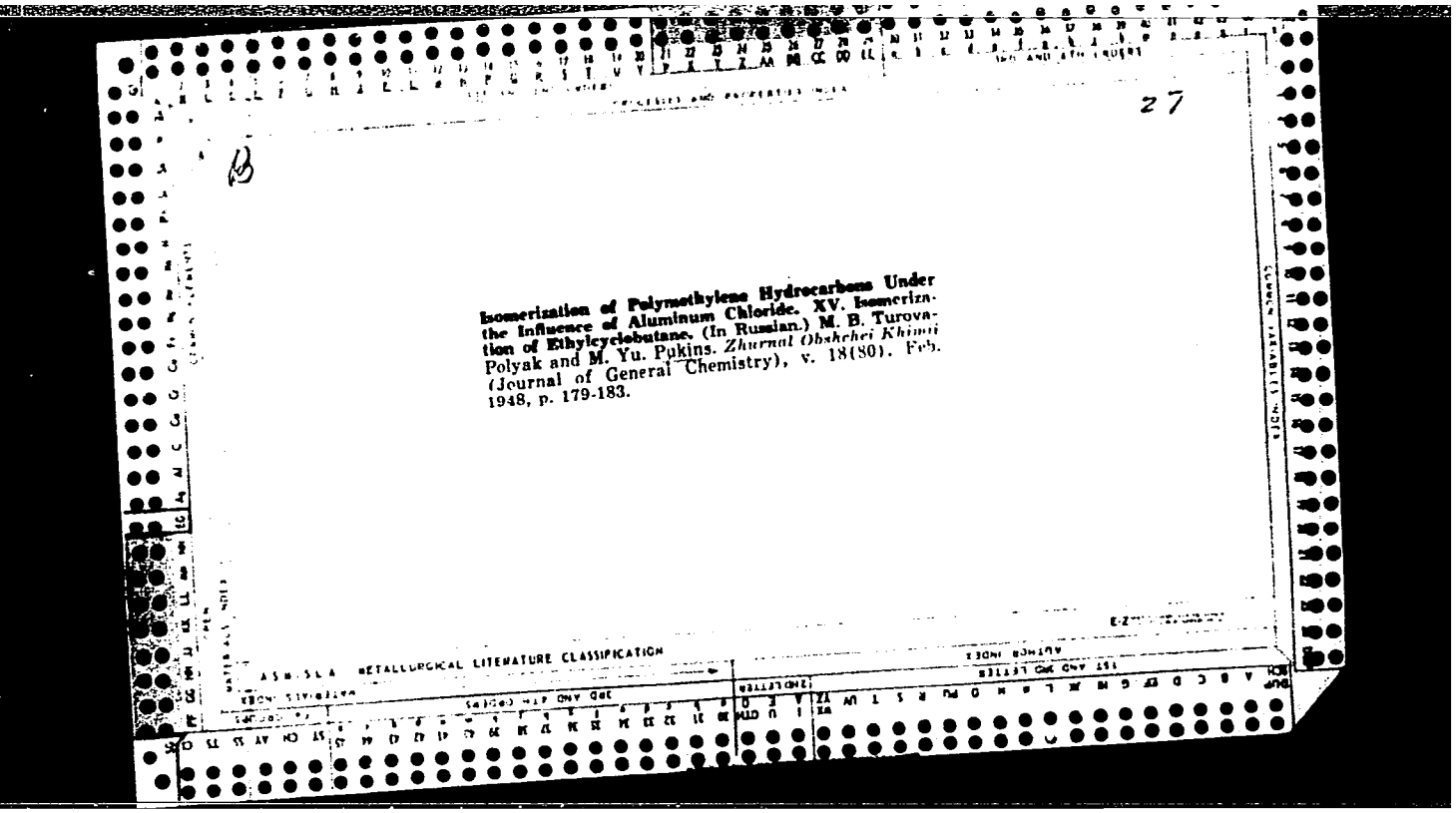
1. Iz Kazanskogo voyennogo gospitalya (nachal'nik - M.V.Klemenkov).
(INTESTINES--DISEASES)
(HYDROTHERAPY)

[redacted], V.M., inzh.; [redacted], A.I., inzh.

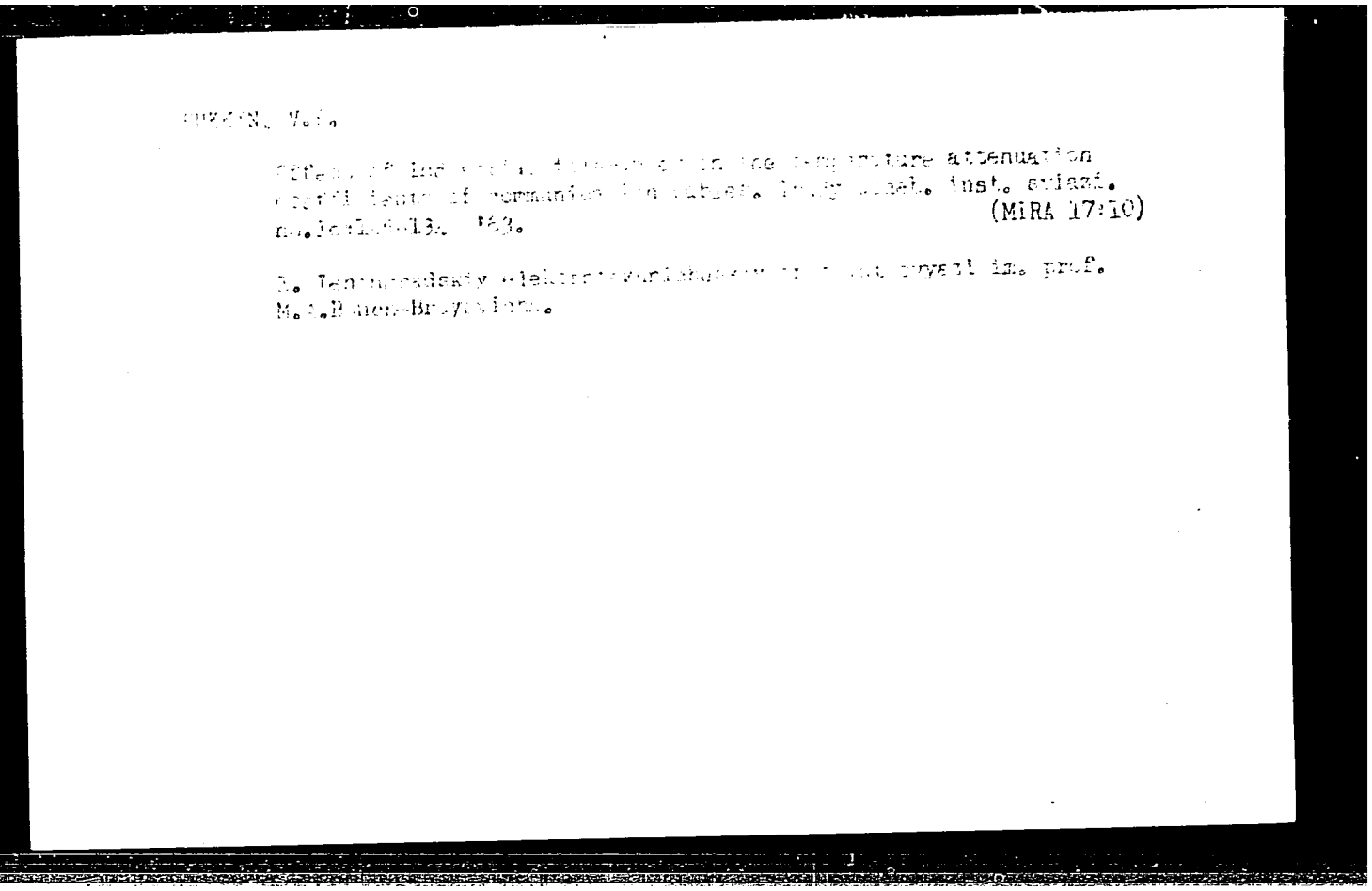
Automatic hard facing of rolling mill rolls. Svar. proizv. no.3:35 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Uzbekskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.

PUL'KIN, S.P., Doc Phys Math Sci — (diss) "Study based on mixed type equations." Kazan', 1959, 13 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Kazan' Order of Labor Red Banner State Univ im V.I. Ul'yanov-Lenin) 150 copies. Cover title is: Studies... Bibliography p. 13 (10 titles) (KL, 33-59, 116)



Isomerization of Polymethylene Hydrocarbons Under the Influence of Aluminum Chloride. XV. Isomerization of Ethylcyclobutane. (In Russian.) M. B. Turova-Polyak and M. Yu. Pukins. *Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii* (Journal of General Chemistry), v. 18(80). Feb. 1948, p. 179-183.



GAL'PERIN, A.S.; PUKINSKIY, B.K.; LEYBOSHITS, L.M.; VISHNYA, L.P., redaktor; LEVONEVSKAYA, L.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Excursions through the city, suburbs, and museums of Leningrad] Ekskursii po gorodu, prigorodam i muzeiam Leningrada. [Leningrad] Lenizdat, 1956. 219 p. (MLRA 10:4)
(Leningrad--Description)

FURINSKIY, Boleslav Kazimirovich; VISHNYA, L.P., red.

[Komsomol Square] Komsomol'skaia ploshchad', Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1965. 42 p. (MIRA 18:12)

PUKINSKIY, B.K.; GAL'PERIN, A.S.; LEYBOSHITS, L.M.; VISHNYA, L.P., red.; SHERMUSHENKO, T.A., tekhn.red.

[Excursions through Leningrad; the city, museums and suburbs] Ekskursii po Leningradu; po gorodu, muzeiam i prigorodam. Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1960. 265 p. (MIRA 13:11)
(Leningrad--Guidebooks)

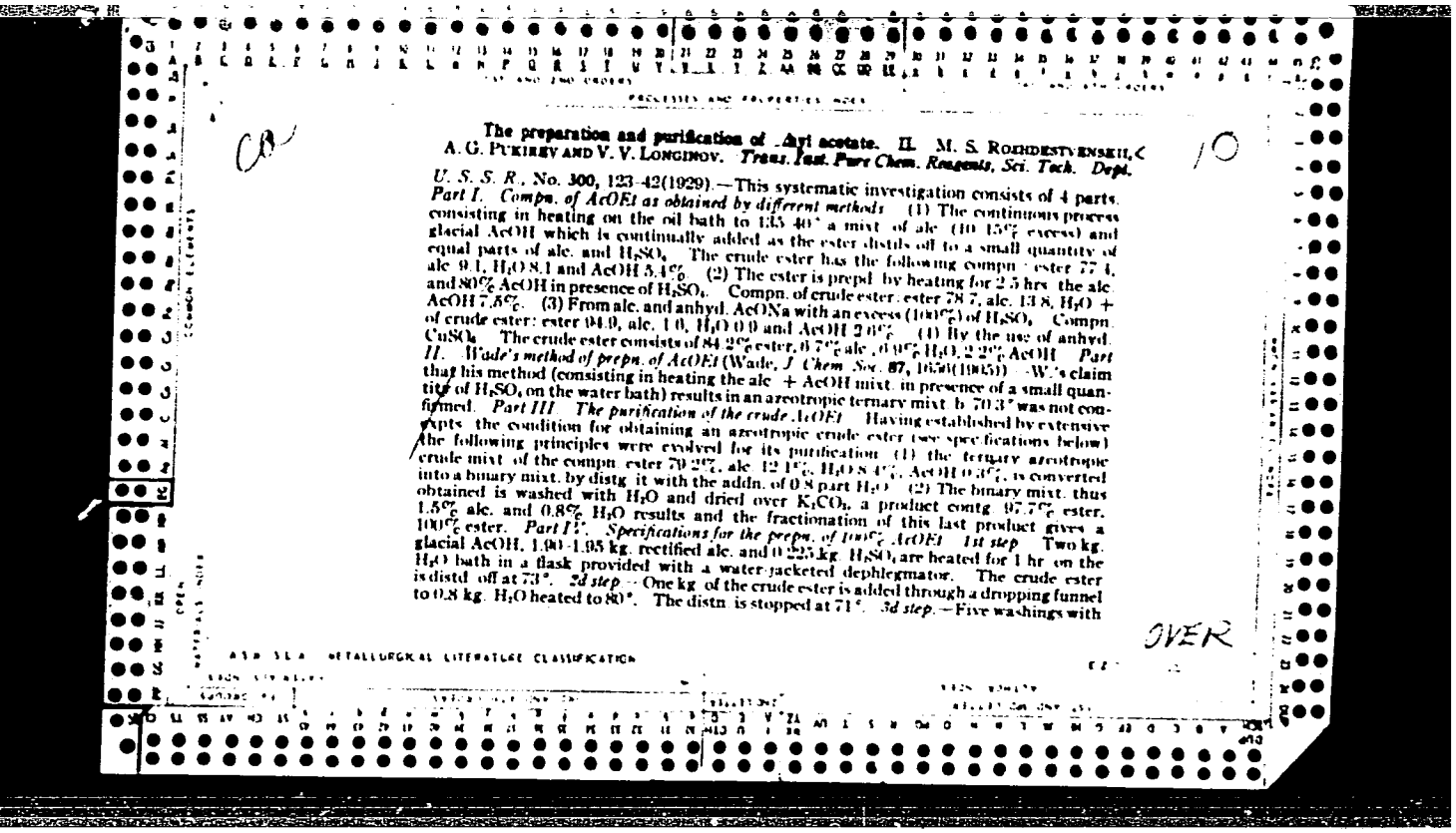
PUKINSKIY, V.I.

Design of the voltage dropping controller of a voltage regulating device. Elektrosila no.22:50-52 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

PUKINSKIY, Yu.B.

Do the baits also kill birds? Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no.9: 40-41 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

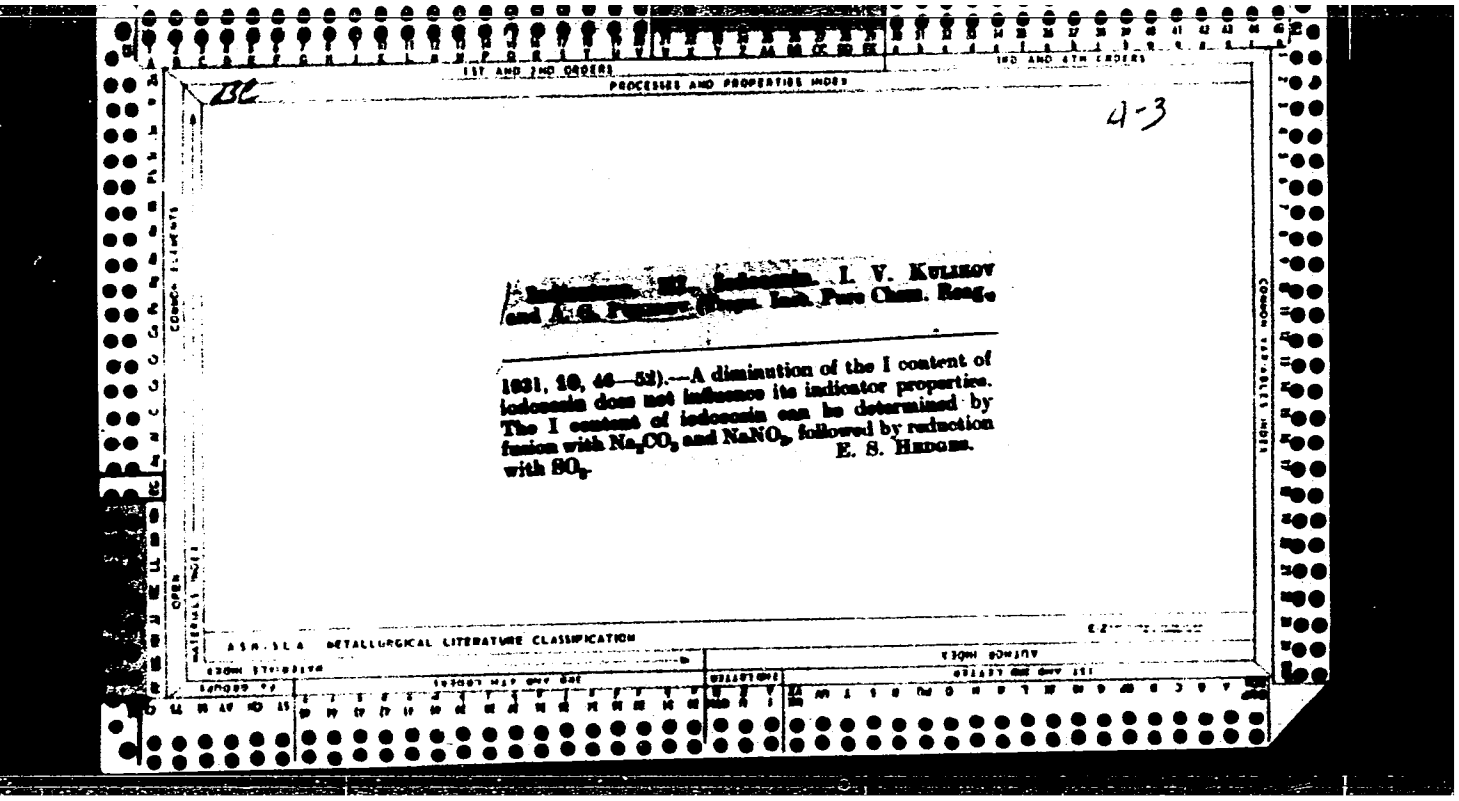
1. Laboratoriya zoologii Vsesoyuznogo instituta zashchity rasteniy.



The preparation and purification of AcOEt. II. M. S. ROZHDESTVENSKII, A. G. PUKIREV AND V. V. LONGINOV. *Trans. Inst. Pure Chem. Reagents, Sci. Tech. Dept. U. S. S. R.*, No. 300, 123–42(1929).—This systematic investigation consists of 4 parts. *Part I. Compn. of AcOEt as obtained by different methods.* (1) The continuous process consisting in heating on the oil bath to 135–40° a mixt. of alc. (10–15% excess) and glacial AcOH which is continually added as the ester distils off to a small quantity of equal parts of alc. and H_2SO_4. The crude ester has the following compn.: ester 77.4, alc. 9.1, H_2O 8.1 and AcOH 5.4%. (2) The ester is prepd. by heating for 2.5 hrs. the alc. and 80% AcOH in presence of H_2SO_4. Compn. of crude ester: ester 78.7, alc. 13.8, H_2O + AcOH 7.5%. (3) From alc. and anhyd. AcONa with an excess (100%) of H_2SO_4. Compn. of crude ester: ester 94.0, alc. 1.0, H_2O 0.0 and AcOH 2.0%. (4) By the use of anhyd. $CuSO_4$. The crude ester consists of 84.2% ester, 0.7% alc., 0.0% H_2O, 2.2% AcOH. *Part II. Wade's method of prepn. of AcOEt* (Wade, *J. Chem. Soc.* **87**, 1650(1905)). W.'s claim that his method (consisting in heating the alc. + AcOH mixt. in presence of a small quantity of H_2SO_4 on the water bath) results in an azeotropic ternary mixt. b. 70.3° was not confirmed. *Part III. The purification of the crude AcOEt.* Having established by extensive exptl. the condition for obtaining an azeotropic crude ester (see specifications below) the following principles were evolved for its purification. (1) the ternary azeotropic crude mixt. of the compn. ester 70.2%, alc. 12.1%, H_2O 8.4%, AcOH 9.3%, is converted into a binary mixt. by distg. it with the addn. of 0.8 part H_2O. (2) The binary mixt. thus obtained is washed with H_2O and dried over K_2CO_3, a product contg. 97.7% ester, 1.5% alc. and 0.8% H_2O results and the fractionation of this last product gives a 100% ester. *Part IV. Specifications for the prepn. of 100% AcOEt. 1st step.* Two kg. glacial AcOH, 1.90–1.95 kg. rectified alc. and 0.225 kg. H_2SO_4 are heated for 1 hr. on the H_2O bath in a flask provided with a water-jacketed dephlegmator. The crude ester is distd. off at 73°. *2d step.*—One kg. of the crude ester is added through a dropping funnel to 0.8 kg. H_2O heated to 80°. The distn. is stopped at 71°. *3d step.*—Five washings with

OVER

H_2O are carried out. For the 1st washing, 10% of H_2O is taken, for each following washing 50 cc. less than for the previous one. Yield of ester after the washings, 2.2-2.4 kg.; loss through washings 11-12%. *4th step.*—Two dryings over calcined K_2CO_3. Loss through drying, 6%. *5th step.*—The dried product (4.5 kg. from 2 esterifications) is distd. in 4 fractions. The fraction b. 76.8-7.3° represents the "100% ester" and equals 10% of the original crude ester. The other 3 fractions as well as the washings are further fractionated and the total yield of the "100% ester" equals 65% of the theoretical. The abs. ester obtained by fractionation of a large sample of the "100% ester" b. 77.15°, d_4^{18} 0.90725 (in air); n_D^{18} 1.37234. E. Burgess



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

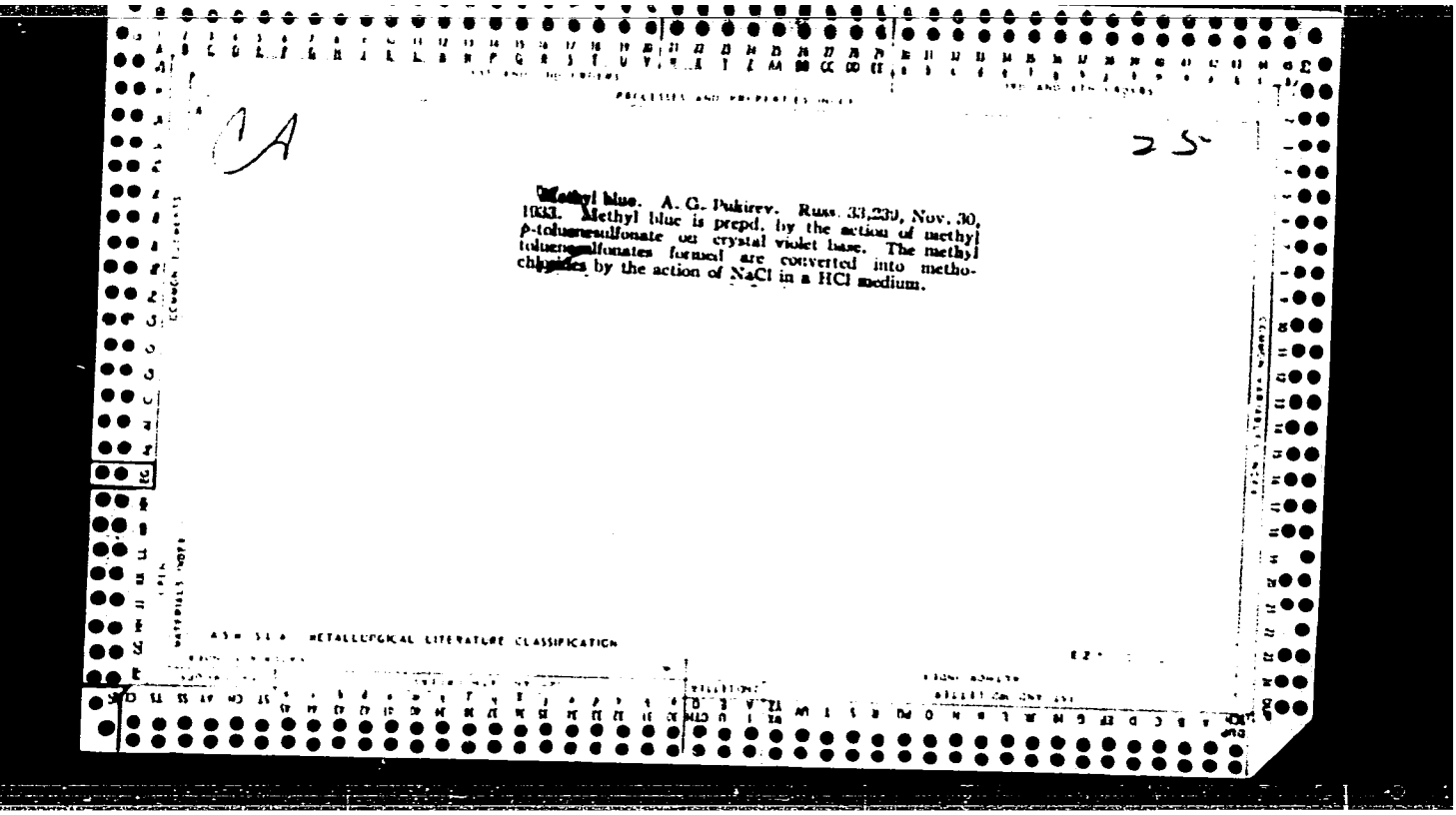
BC

4-3

[redacted] I. V. KULIKOV and [redacted]

1931, 10, 46—53).—A diminution of the I content of iodocasein does not influence its indicator properties. The I content of iodocasein can be determined by fusion with Na_2CO_3 and $NaNO_3$, followed by reduction with SO_2. E. S. HEDGES.

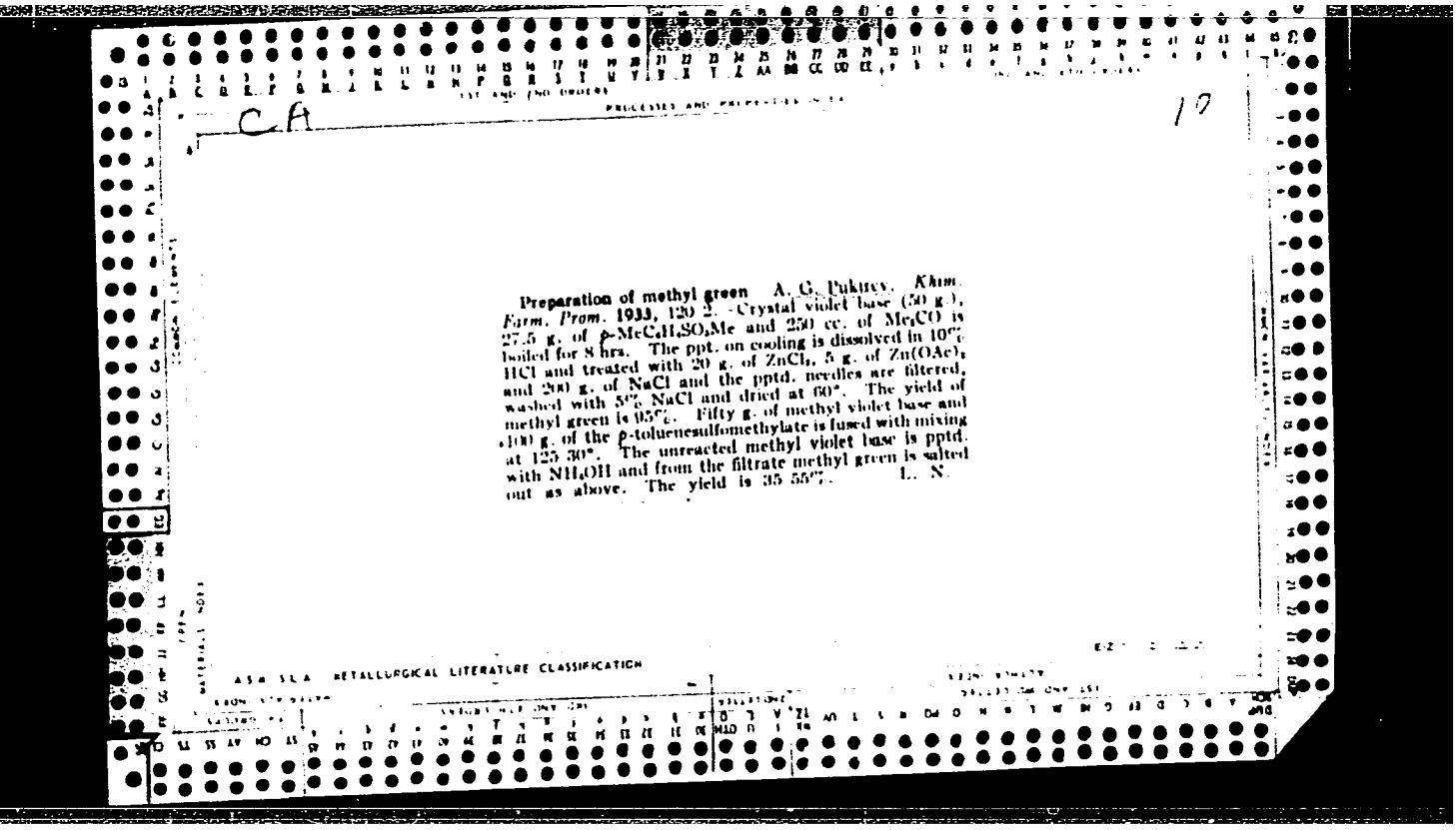
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

25

Methyl blue. A. G. Pukirev. Russ. 33,239, Nov. 30, 1933. Methyl blue is prepd. by the action of methyl *p*-toluenesulfonate on crystal violet base. The methyl toluenesulfonates formed are converted into methochlorides by the action of NaCl in a HCl medium.

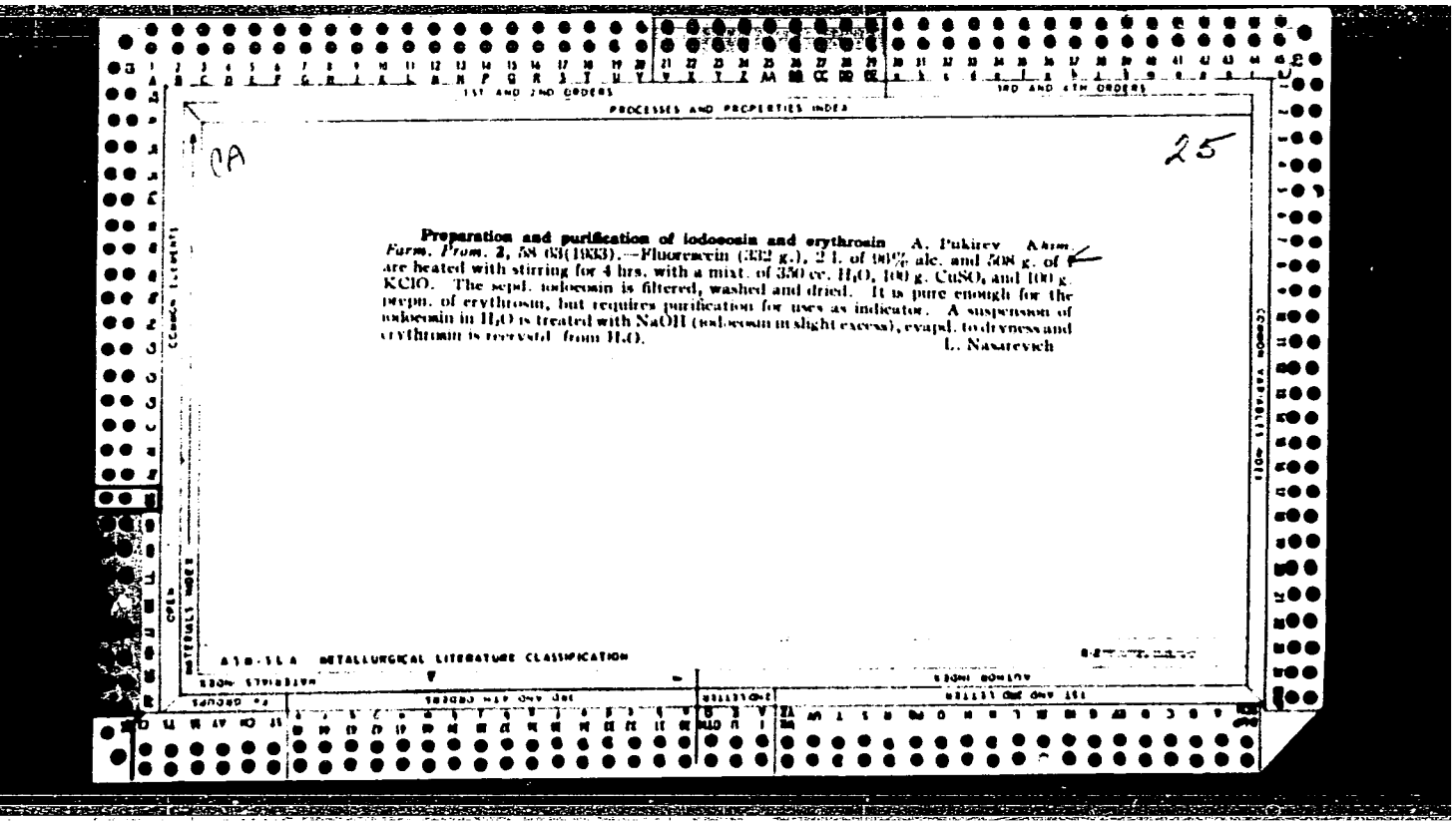


C.A.

19

Preparation of methyl green A. G. Pukirev. *Khim. Farm. Prom.* 1933, 120-2. Crystal violet base (50 g.), 27.5 g. of *p*-$MeC_6H_4SO_3Me$ and 250 cc. of Me_2CO is boiled for 8 hrs. The ppt. on cooling is dissolved in 10% HCl and treated with 20 g. of $ZnCl_2$, 5 g. of $Zn(OAc)_2$ and 200 g. of NaCl and the ppt'd. needles are filtered, washed with 5% NaCl and dried at 60°. The yield of methyl green is 95%. Fifty g. of methyl violet base and 100 g. of the *p*-toluenesulfomethylate is fused with mixing at 125-30°. The unreacted methyl violet base is ppt'd. with NH_4OH and from the filtrate methyl green is salted out as above. The yield is 35-55%. L. N.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

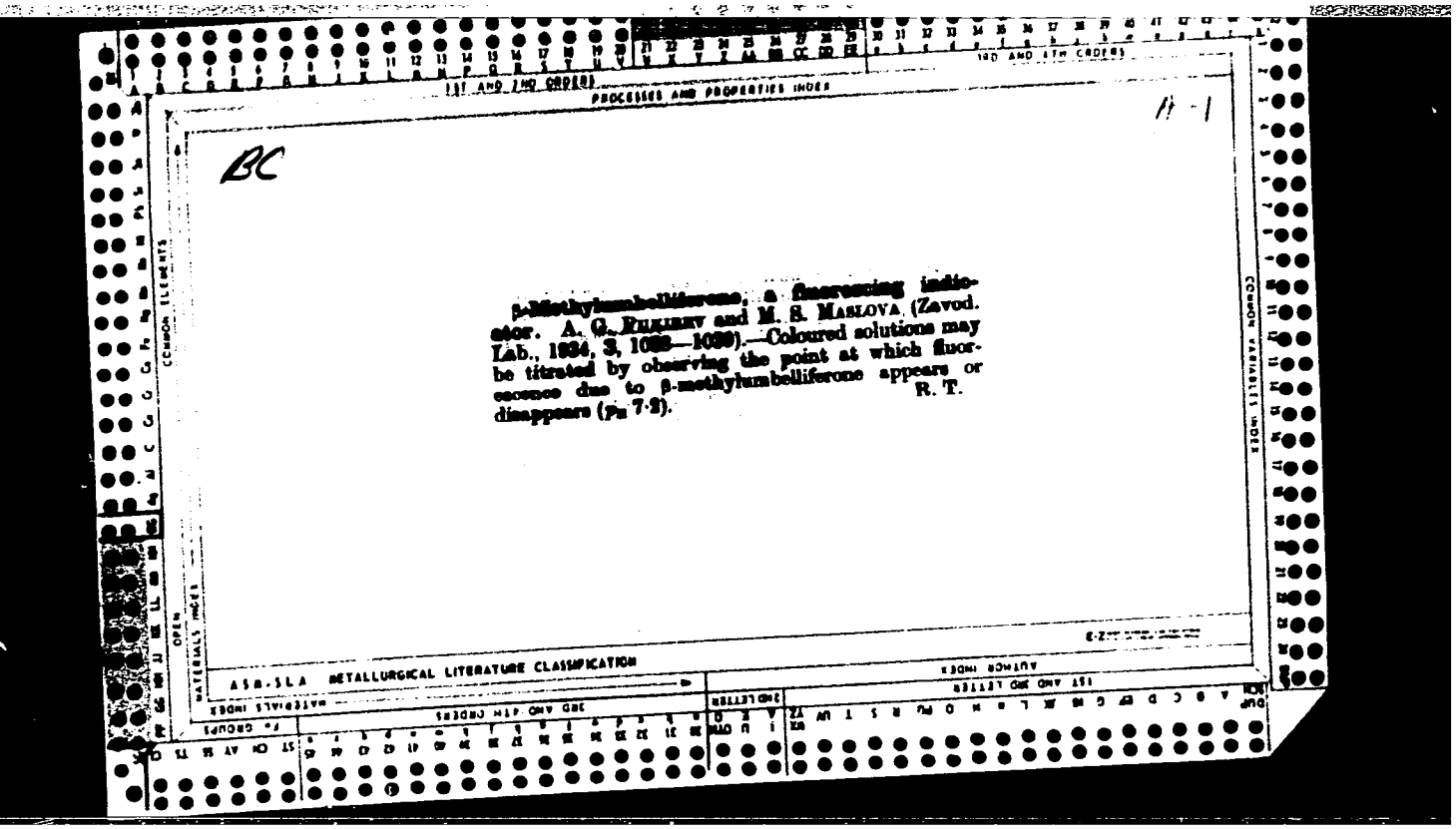
CA

25

Preparation and purification of iodoeosin and erythrosin. A. Pukirev. *Farm. Prom.* **2**, 58-63(1933).—Fluorescein (332 g.), 2 l. of 90% alc. and 508 g. of Br_2 are heated with stirring for 4 hrs. with a mixt. of 350 cc. H_2O, 100 g. $CuSO_4$ and 100 g. $KClO_3$. The sepd. iodoeosin is filtered, washed and dried. It is pure enough for the prepn. of erythrosin, but requires purification for uses as indicator. A suspension of iodoeosin in H_2O is treated with NaOH (iodoeosin in slight excess), evapd. to dryness and erythrosin is recovered from H_2O.

L. Nasarevich

A10-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



BC

11-1

β-Methylumbelliferone, a fluorescing indicator. A. G. Rukhkin and M. S. Maslova. (Zavod. Lab., 1954, 3, 1029—1030).—Coloured solutions may be titrated by observing the point at which fluorescence due to β-methylumbelliferone appears or disappears (Pu 7·2). R. T.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

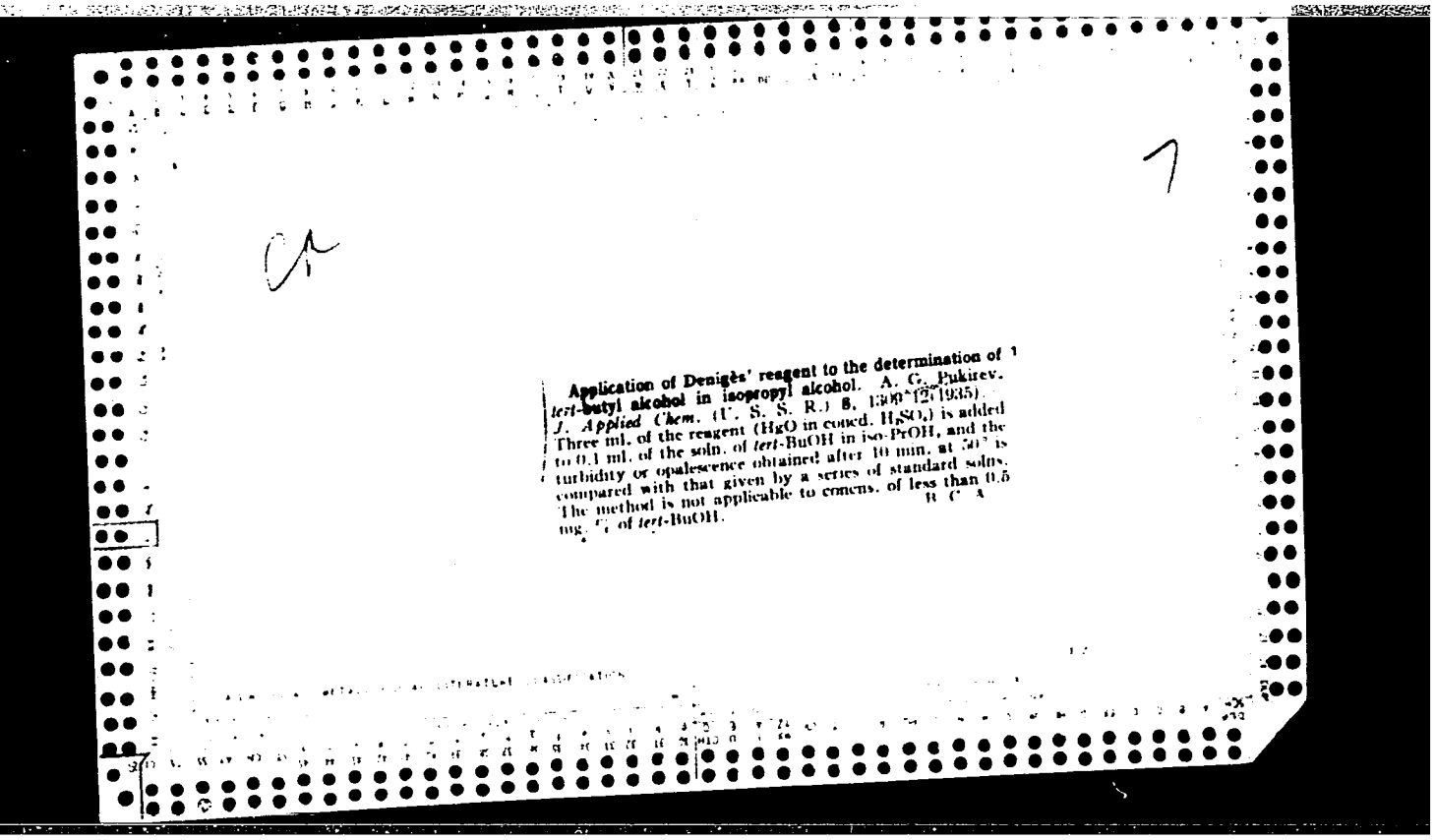
1A

7

β-Methylumbelliferone (fluorescent indicator). A. G. Pukirev and M. S. Maslova. *Khim. Farm. Prom.* No. 6, [illegible]; cf. C. A. 29, 6160. A pure product is obtained by using little more than half the H_2SO_4 recommended by Pechmann and Duisberg, and shortening the reaction time, which cuts the purification to 1 recrystn.

L. Nasarevich

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Application of Denigès' reagent to the determination of *tert*-butyl alcohol in isopropyl alcohol. A. G. Pukirev. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 8, 1309-12(1935). Three ml. of the reagent (HgO in concd. H_2SO_4) is added to 0.1 ml. of the soln. of *tert*-BuOH in iso-PrOH, and the turbidity or opalescence obtained after 10 min. at 50° is compared with that given by a series of standard solns. The method is not applicable to concns. of less than 0.5 mg. % of *tert*-BuOH.

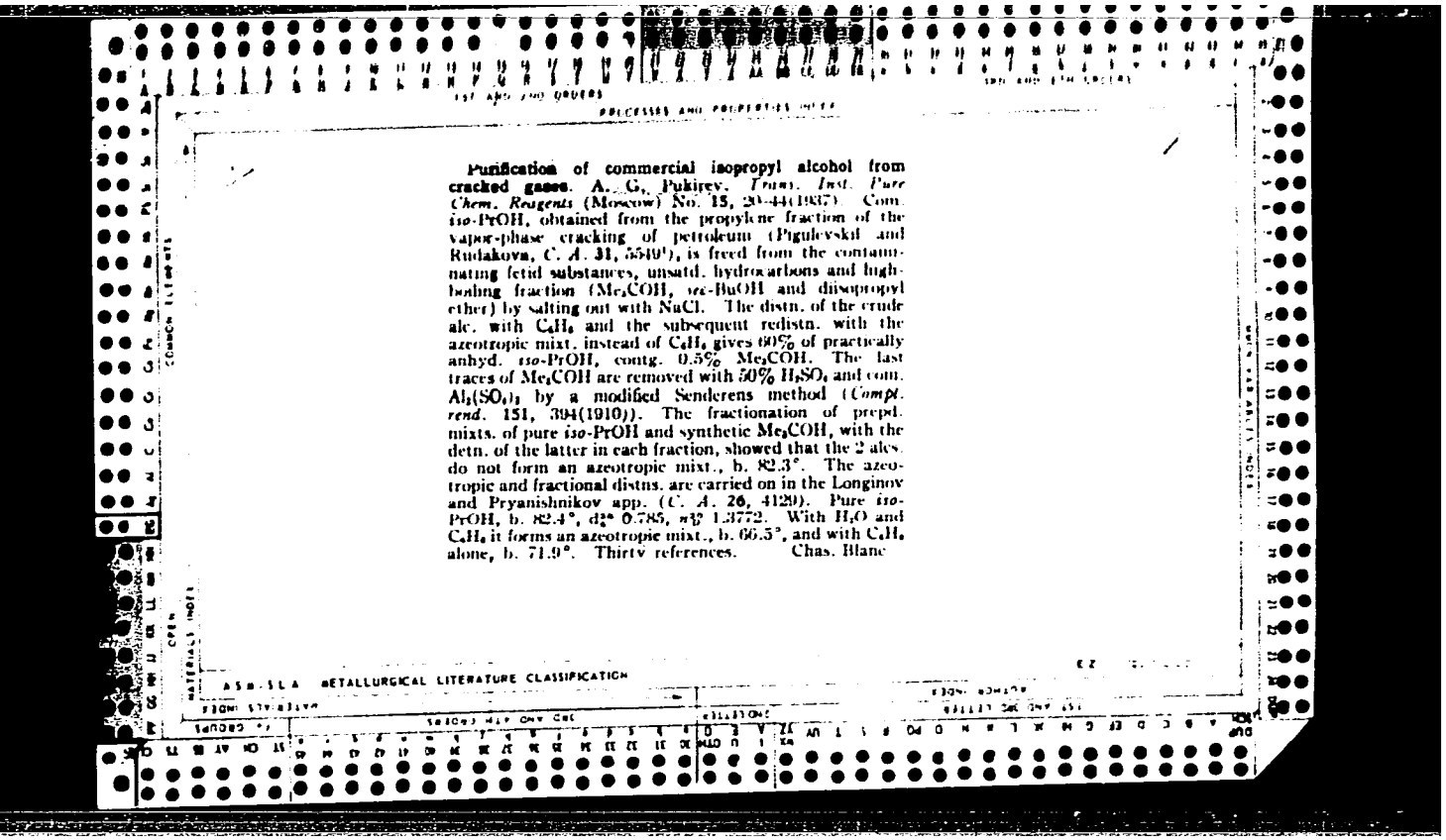
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

B-1-2

Purification of pure pyridine from [coal-tar] pyridine bases. M. S. Rozhdestvenski, A. G. Pokrhev, and M. S. Maslova (Trud. Inst. Tschist. Chem. Reakt., 1936, No. 14, 58—73).—Hydrocarbon impurities are removed from crude C_5H_5N by steam-distillation, and unsaturated compounds by treatment with $KMnO_4$. "Pure" and "A.-R." C_5H_5N are obtained from the dried product by fractional distillation, and chemically pure C_5H_5N is obtained from these products via the H oxalate. R. T.

What is meant by the term "tar." P. Riehm (Teer u. Bitumen, 1937, 35, 184—186).—A discussion. R. B. C.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Purification of commercial isopropyl alcohol from cracked gases. A. G. Pukirev. *Trans. Inst. Pure Chem. Reagents* (Moscow) No. 15, 39–44(1937). Com. *iso*-PrOH, obtained from the propylene fraction of the vapor-phase cracking of petroleum (Pigulevskii and Rudakova, *C. A.* **31**, 5540[1]), is freed from the contaminating fetid substances, unsatd. hydrocarbons and high-boiling fraction (Me_2COH, *sec*-BuOH and diisopropyl ether) by salting out with NaCl. The distn. of the crude alc. with C_6H_6 and the subsequent redistn. with the azeotropic mixt. instead of C_6H_6 gives 60% of practically anhyd. *iso*-PrOH, contg. 0.5% Me_2COH. The last traces of Me_2COH are removed with 50% H_2SO_4 and com. $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ by a modified Senderens method (*Compt. rend.* 151, 394(1910)). The fractionation of prepd. mixts. of pure *iso*-PrOH and synthetic Me_2COH, with the detn. of the latter in each fraction, showed that the 2 alcs. do not form an azeotropic mixt., b. 82.3°. The azeotropic and fractional distns. are carried on in the Longinov and Pryanishnikov app. (*C. A.* **26**, 4129). Pure *iso*-PrOH, b. 82.4°, d_4^{20} 0.785, n_D^{20} 1.3772. With H_2O and C_6H_6 it forms an azeotropic mixt., b. 66.5°, and with C_6H_6 alone, b. 71.9°. Thirty references. Chas. Blanc

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Constants of ethylene and propylene glycols. A. G. Pukirev. *Trans. Inst. Pure Chem. Reagents* (Moscow) No 15, 15-20(1937). Ethylene glycol, b_{760} 197.5°, d_4^{20} 1.113, d_4^{25} 1.113, n_D^{20} 1.432, n_D^{25} 1.431, n_D^{30} 1.418, M. R. 14.40, was prepd. in 31% yield by sapon. with K_2CO_3 of dibromoethane, b. 131.2-2°, n_D^{20} 1.5387, solidification point 9.7°, obtained by filtering through charcoal and redistn. Propylene glycol, b_{760} 187.8°, d_{20}^{20} 1.0382, d_4^{20} 1.0364, n_D^{20} 1.4337, n_D^{25} 1.4331, n_D^{30} 1.4319, M. R. 19.08, prepd. in 47% yield by a modified Würtz method (*Ann.* 55, 438(1850)). Pure iso-PrOH, free from tertiary alcs., was converted to propylene with H_2SO_4 and a little $Al_2(SO_4)_3$. This on passing into cold Br gave dibromopropane, b. 141.4-1.5°, d_4^{20} 1.9368, n_D^{20} 1.5206, M. R. 31.72, which on heating with dry AgOAc in 100% AcOH for 75 hrs. and redistg. of the united filtrate and wash waters gave 95% diacetate, b_{760} [illegible]97.8°, d_4^{20} 1.0562, n_D^{20} 1.4146, M. R. 37.94. This on sapon. with $Ba(OH)_2$ in H_2O gave the glycol. Twenty references. Chas. Blanc

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PUKIS, P.; FRIDAYTE, I., red.; VISHOMIRSKIS, I.[Visomirskis,I.], tekhn. red.

[Klaypeda] Klaipeda. Vil'nius, Gos.izd-vo polit. i nauchn. lit-ry Litovskoi SSR, 1959. 24 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Memel--History) (Memel--Description)

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Decorative Plants. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 80416

Author : Pukk, A.
Inst : -
Title : An Experiment in Rose Cultivation.

Orig Pub : Sotsialistlik pollumajandus, 1957, No 5, 224-226

Abstract : No abstract.

Card : 1/1

L 52227-65 EWT(d)/T Pg-4/Ph-4 IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5009386 S/0208/65/005/002/0185/0198
518:517.392

29
27
B

AUTHOR: Pukk, R. A. 16

TITLE: A study of algorithms for optimizing the number of nodes of quadrature formulas with a given accuracy of the quadrature

SOURCE: Zhurnal vychislitel'noy matematiki i matematicheskoy fiziki, v. 5, no. 2, 1965, 185-198

TOPIC TAGS: approximation method, computer programming

ABSTRACT: It is required to find the quadrature which approximates a function $f(x)$ in a given interval to a certain specified degree of accuracy while minimizing the number of nodes, i.e. the points at which $f(x)$ is computed. It is shown that the number of nodes required by the usual application of the quadrature method can be reduced considerably, by an average of 50 times in one case. Quadrature approximations are computed by machine and the results given for a number of functions. On this basis, an attempt is made to find rules for devising the required minimization algorithm. Several algorithms are described and discussed. It is concluded

Card 1/2

L 52227-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009386 2

that the use of methods employing the principle of selecting the maximum interval allowable for a given degree of accuracy is preferable to the method of partitioning by halves. "I express my sincere gratitude to A. S. Kronrod for his constant attention to this work and for his many criticisms at its various stages. I also give my thanks to the computer team of the Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics." Orig. art. has: 20 formulas, 10 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: DP, MA

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

PUKK-PUKKOVSKIY, R.E., inzh.

Assembly of the PK-33-83SP main continuously operating coil boiler with an evaporative value of 640 t/hr. Energ. stroi. no.22:33-39 '61. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Montazhnoye upravleniye "Uralenergomontazh". (Boilers)

S/035/62/000/010/086/128
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Karnold, Jaromir, Pukl, Miroslav

TITLE: Practical works with a tellurometer

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 10, 1962, 13 - 14, abstract 10G68 ("Geod. a kartogr. obzor", 1961, v. 7, no. 12, 221 - 225, Czech)

TEXT: A tellurometer was applied in 1960 - 1961 for determining positions of control points in a 1:10,000 survey and of interspace points of a fundamental network in the Srednecheshskaya Oblast' of Czechoslovakia. The order of measurements was as follows. A theodolite was installed in point A (see figure) of the geodetic network, and in point B, separated from A by 1 - 2 m, a tellurometer (key station). A right angle R was formed with the theodolite, and section BB'=e was measured with a rod provided with centimeter divisions, which permitted the calculation of distance B'-1=D=D'±e, where D'=B-1. Two versions of work organization were investigated. In the first one, reconnaissance was conducted during one day prior to the measurement

Card 1/5

Practical works with a tellurometer

beginning; it was found out which control points can be determined from each of the available points of the geodetic network (interspace network points). Simultaneously the sequence of measurements was established and the plan of transfer from one point to another point was compiled. In carrying out measurements, the observer located at a point being determined (drift station) established radio telephone communication with the key station and fixed control points, pinning them up on an aerial photograph. In the time during which the tellurometer was warmed, the observer in the key station measured angles and determined quantities necessary for calculation of refraction index. Then he took reading on an indicator device, after which the drift station was transported to the next point being determined. Determination of one point lasted ~50 min. The second version of work organization consisted in that all control points on the locality were marked preliminarily with stakes; such a detailed reconnaissance of locality, corresponding to one sheet of a map with 50 - 60 control points, lasted 3 - 4 days. However, measurements for determination of one point were carried out in 20 - 30 min. A drawback of the second version is necessity of staying twice at the points.

Card 2/5

S/035/62/000/010/086/128
A001/A101

Practical works with a tellurometer

Determination of control points by means of a tellurometer is advantageous in forestless countries or with small quantities of forests, where points of the geodetic network are located on commanding heights. Angular measurements were conducted with a Theo 10 theodolite by aiming at the antenna of the drift station, its reflector being painted in red-white color. In cases when an antenna was invisible, aiming was carried out at the center of a special shield, 1 x 1 m size, lifted 5.5 m over the point being determined. At least three carrier frequencies were used for reading on the tellurometer. Errors in determining the plan and height positions of control points proved to be $\sim$ 10 cm. As practice has shown, a team of two technicians and two workers, provided with a cross-country vehicle and using a tellurometer determined during one month control points within the limits of three sheets of a 1:10,000 map. On February 13 - 17, 1961, 30 sides of a survey network were measured with a tellurometer, whose point positions were determined earlier in compiling topographic maps. Lengths of network sides varied from 4.6 to 2.3 km. Almost all sides were crossed by electric transmission lines. Absolute divergences between side lengths calculated by coordinates and measured with the tellurometer were distributed as follows: less than 5 cm in 11 sides, 5 - 10 cm in 11 sides, 11 - 20 cm in 4,

Card 3/5

S/035/62/000/010/086/128
A001/A101

Practical works with a tellurometer

and more than 20 cm in 4 sides. Relative divergences were in the range from 1:1,800 to 1:57,000. Causes of large divergences were local obstacles and indistinct scale on the oscilloscope. The analysis of error sources in measuring distances with the tellurometer leads to these conclusions. To determine distances with an error not exceeding 5 cm, one can use the mean value of radio wave refraction index, calculated from its values determined once a month during conduct of measurements. Measuring distances with a maximum error of 1 cm calls for the knowledge of refraction index at each point. A comparison of mean times of covering the measured distance by electromagnetic waves, obtained from readings at 12 and 3 carrier frequencies, has shown that these values differ by only 0.25 mμ/sec; this corresponds to a divergence in measured length equal to 3.8 cm. Therefore, in determining the position of control points it is sufficient to restrict oneself to measuring the propagation time of electromagnetic waves at three carrier frequencies only. Unfavorable effect on tellurometer readings of broadcasting and radar stations with similar frequencies is noted, as well as the presence of massive metal objects near the stations. It is very important, in measuring the sides of a survey network with a tellurometer, that the key and drift stations were arranged at the same inclination

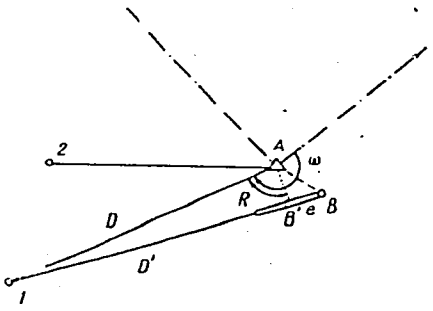
Card 4/5

Practical works with a tellurometer

angle to the line being measured. In conclusion the authors point out that application of tellurometers for determining control points in 1:10,000 topographic surveys has been completely justified. As to expediency of determination of points of an interspace network, this problem should be decided on the basis of the analysis of precision of results obtained.

N.Modrinskiy

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]



Card 5/5

KARNOLD, Maromir, inz.; PUKL, Miroslav, inz.

Operations with tellurometer. Geod kart obzor 7 no.12:221-225 D '61.

1. Ustav geodezie a kartografie, Praha.

(Geodesy) (Area measurement)

PUKL, Slavko, ing. (Beograd, Vasina 22); VANDOT, Bojan (Beograd)

Arc shaped scaffolds made of prefabricated steel elements; a new application of the Bailey bridge construction. Tehnika Jug 17 no.2:233-244 F '62.

(Scaffolding) (Bridge construction)
(Bailey, Donald, Sir)

PUKL, S

1

651. Pukl, S., Dynamic louds with special consideration of impact. Parts I, II (in Serbian), *Naše Gradevinarstvo, Beograd* 10, 3, 359–363, Mar. 1956; 10, 4, 505–509, Apr. 1956.

RMM

Structures under dynamic loads and impact mass and time must be considered. Author discusses mathematical methods already known, and points out that physical phenomena at the point of application of kinetic energy must also be considered in calculating the balance of energy. Two cases are investigated with mathematical presentation: (1) Cases in which nearly the whole kinetic energy due to the dynamic loading is transformed into deformations or oscillations of the structure; (2) cases in which only local deformations or failure at the point of application result. Equations for both cases are derived and criterion presented for speedy classification of the proper case and simplified solution. References: Timoshenko, Karas, and Weyrich.

J. J. Polivka, USA

PUKL, S.

Dynamic loads with special reference to instantaneous loads. 11.p. 505
TEHNIKA (Savez inzenjera i tehnicara Jugoslavije) Beograd. Vol.
11, no. 4, 1956

SOURCE: East Europe Accissions Lists (EEAL),
Library of Congress, Vol. 5, no. 11, Nov. 1956

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PUKL, Z.; Neurological Department, Military Hospital (Neurologicke Oddeleni Vojenske Nemocnice), Brno.

"Lumbal Needle with a Through Flow Valve for Flow Measurements of the Pressure of the Spinal Fluid."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Neurologie, Vol 30, No 1, Jan 67, pp 65 - 66

Abstract: The author describes a needle which he designed. The instrument has the following advantages: the pressure of the fluid can be measured during the use of the needle; the amount of the extracted fluid may be regulated; no leakage of the liquid the outside of the instrument; simple sterilization of the instrument; overall length of only 10 cm; exchangeable components for easy replacement of damaged items. No references. (Manuscript received 11 Mar 66).

PUKLAVEC, Vanda

The relief of Dravinjske Gorice and its economy. Geogr obz 8 no. 3/4: 87-89 '61.

PUKLICH, A.M.

Make wider use of the simplest mechanical means for unloading beets from trucks. Salh. prom. 31 no.6:25-28 Je '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Avtokolonna Nabutovskogo sakharnogo zavoda.
(Sugar beets) (Loading and unloading)

L 38649-66 EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6027654 SOURCE CODE: HU/0005/66/000/004/0174/0176

AUTHOR: Dory, Istvan; Puklics, Maria

ORG: Chinoin Pharmaceutical and Chemical Products Works, Budapest (Chinoin Gyogyszer- es Vegyeszeti Termekek Gyara)

TITLE: New acylated derivatives of 4-aminoantipyrine

SOURCE: Magyar kemiai folyoirat, no. 4, 1966, 174-176

TOPIC TAGS: nonmetallic organic derivative, chemical synthesis, condensation reaction, organic chemistry

ABSTRACT: The synthesis and properties of sodium nicotinyl-p-aminobenzoate, sodium nicotinyl-o-aminobenzoate, nicotinyl-p-aminobenzoylaminoantipyrine, nicotinyl-p-aminobenzoylmethylaminoantipyrine, nicotinyl-p-aminobenzylaminoantipyrine, nicotinyl-o-aminobenzoylmethylaminoantipyrine, 2-(β-pyridyl)-3-3-antipyrylquinazolone-4, and p-acetamidobenzoylmethylaminoantipyrine were described. 2-(β-pyridyl)-3-(4'-antipyryl)-quinazole-4 was obtained in the ring-closing reaction during the condensation of nicotinyl-o-aminobenzoyl chloride with 4-aminoantipyrine. Orig. art. has: 13 formulas. [JPRS: 36,464]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 23Aug65 / OTH REF: 008

Card 1/1

LYASKOVSKAYA, Yu.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; IVANOVA, A.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GRISHINA, V.I., zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey; PUKLIN, Ya.S.

Studying changes in fats during storage. Trudy VNIIMP no.7:78-95 '55. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut myasnoy promyshlennosti (for Lyaskovskaya, Ivanova); 2. Nachal'nik OPVK (for Puklin); 3. Kholodil'nik No. 10 (for Grishina, Puklin)
(Oils and fats, Edible)

[illegible]

[illegible]
307/[illegible]-33-1-2/[illegible]

AUTHORS: Ch[illegible], B. A., Pukina, D. L.

TITLE: Effect of Temperature Upon the Rate of SO_2 Absorption From Gases

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, Nr [illegible], pp [illegible] (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Effect of temperature upon the mass-transfer coefficient (K) in absorption of SO_2 by various absorbents was measured experimentally. The absorbents were solutions of ammonium sulfite-bisulfite with the ratio SO_2/NH_3 [illegible] equal to [illegible] and 0.936, which correspond to regenerated and saturated solutions, respectively, in the cyclic process for enrichment of ammonia solutions by SO_2; and NaOH and Na_2CO_3 solutions whose activity was equal to that of regenerated solution of ammonium sulfite-bisulfite. Absorption tube (d = 1.[illegible] cm; h = 10[illegible] cm) with

Card 1/[illegible]

[illegible] was used in all experiments, the only variable factor being the temperature of the absorbing solution. Figure 1 gives a graphical representation of the results. In all cases the mass-transfer coefficient decreases with increasing temperature. But, while absorption of SO_2 by the solutions of NaOH and Na_2CO_3 is only weakly influenced by the temperature (and is identical for both solutions), the ammonium sulfite-bisulfite solutions show well-pronounced absorption-temperature dependence, which increases with increasing concentration of SO_2 in solution. The reason for this difference lies in: (1) sharp increase of equilibrium vapor pressure of SO_2 with increase in temperature, consequently, decrease of K; and (2) ammonium sulfite-bisulfite solutions' decrease of Henry coefficient, H, in Eq. (1)

[illegible]

$$\frac{1}{K} = \frac{1}{k_{gas}} + \frac{H}{k_{liquid}} \qquad (1)$$

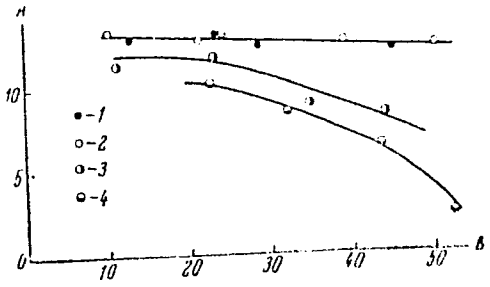


Fig. 1. Effect of temperature upon the mass-transfer coefficient in absorption of SO_2 by various solutions. (A) mass-transfer coefficient K ($\frac{\text{moles}}{m^2 \cdot hr \cdot \%SO_2}$); (B) temperature of the absorbing solution (in °C). Solutions: (1) Na_2CO_3; (2) NaOH; (3) ammonium sulfite-bisulfite (SO_2/NH_{3eff} = 0.81); (4) ammonium sulfite-bisulfite (SO_2/NH_{3eff} = 0.936).

Card 3/3

(where K is mass-transfer coefficient; k_g, k_{lq} are partial absorption coefficients in gas and in liquid film, respectively; H is Henry coefficient, which is inversely proportional to the temperature; β is "chemical parameter" [Ramm, V. M. "Absorption Process in Chemical Industry" (Absorbtsionnye protsessy v khimicheskoy promyshlennosty), Goskhimizdat (1951)]) with increasing temperature is much sharper than increase of β and k_{lq} (with possible decrease of k_g), while in solutions of sodium hydroxide and carbonate the decrease in H is probably compensated by increase in values of β and k_{lq}. Results of this study indicate that in using alkaline absorbents, the temperature can be changed without altering the volume of absorption apparatus or the packing, while, in the case of sulfite-bisulfite solutions, increase of temperature calls for considerable changes in absorption surface. There is 1 figure; 1 table; and 7 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: April 22, 1959

Card 4/4

PUKLINA, D. L.

Absorption of sulfur dioxide from flue gas in a bubbler-type absorber. B. A. Shertkov, G. B. Aristov, and D. L. Puklina. *Khim. Prom.* 1950, 10–25.—The absorption of SO_2 from flue gas was studied in a lab. absorber with 4–6 perforated plates, with the perforation diam. of 4–5 mm., and showed that with 6 plates, linear gas velocity of 1.8–2.4 m./sec., a total bubbler resistance of 150–200 mm. water, and a temp. of 30–3°, 90% of the SO_2 in the gas can be extd., and the absorbing ammonium sulfite-bisulfite becomes satd. Foaming on the plates was found to depend on the ratio of gas velocities through the perforations to the total velocity through the absorber, and foaming only occurs within the narrow limits of that ratio of 6–5. The absorption-rate coeff. is related to the temp. by the empirical equation $K = A\,t^{-0.8}$, and increases directly proportionally with the resistance of the soln. layer upon a plate, and becomes lower with a lower chem. capacity of the soln. fed to the plates. The SO_2 absorption rate in a bubbler absorber exceeds 10–20 times the rate of absorption in a checker-work absorber. Bubbling does not accelerate the absorption of poorly sol. gases, like O_2, and the oxidation rate of the soln. in bubbling absorbers is many times lower than in checker-work absorbers. — W. M. Sternberg

USSR/Processes and Equipment for Chemical Industries - Processes and Apparatus for Chemical Technology, K-1

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63941

Author: Chertkov, B. A., Aristov, G. Ye., Puklina, D. L.

Institution: None

Title: Absorption of Sulfur Dioxide from Flue Gases in an Absorber of the Bubbler Type

Original Periodical: Khim. prom-st', 1956, No 1, 19-25

Abstract: Study of the process of bubbler absorption of SO_2 from flue gases by an ammoniacal sulfite-bisulfite solution in a bubbler with screen plates. The bubbler is in the shape of a column 220 mm in diameter with perforated aluminum plates spaced at interval of 400 mm. The experiments were conducted with 4 and 6 plates having apertures 4 and 5 mm in diameter. Actual free area of apertures was of 17.2 and 22.2% of total cross section of the column. Bottom grid had apertures 3.9 mm in diameter; free area 15.2%. Gas velocity in relation

Card 1/2

USSR/Processes and Equipment for Chemical Industries - Processes and Apparatus for Chemical Technology, K-1

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63941

Abstract: to total cross section of column was 1.4-2.4 m/sec; velocity of gas at apertures of plates 8-14 m/sec; density of downflow 1.3-3.1 m^3/m^2 hour. It was found that: (1) with 6 plates, over-all back pressure of bubbler 150-200 mm of water column, and temperature of 30-33°, the flue gases can be freed of 90% of the SO_2 with concurrent saturation of absorbing solution; (2) occurrence of foaming on the plates depends on velocity of gas at the plate apertures W_{ap}, gas velocity over entire cross section of bubbler W_{bub} and their ratio W_{ap}/W_{bub} = 5÷6 under the conditions of the experiments; (3) correlation between SO_2 absorption rate coefficient and temperature is determined by the empirical equation $K = A \cdot t^{-0.5}$ wherein A is a constant; (4) value of K increases in direct proportion to the increase in resistance of the solution layer on the plates and decreases with decrease in chemical capacity of the solution fed onto the plate; (5) value of K in relation to unit of volume of the bubbler exceeds by 10-20 times that of a packed absorber; (6) the bubbling process almost does not increase absorption of O_2, and the degree of oxidation of the solution is by several times lower than in a packed absorber.

Card 2/2

CHERTKOV, B.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ARISTOV, G.Ye.; PUKLINA, D.L.

Absorption of sulfur dioxide from flue gases in an absorber of the bubble type. Khim.prom.no.1:19-25 Ja-F '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1.NIIOGAZ i Giprogazoochistka.
(Scrubber (Chemical technology)) (Sulphur dioxide)

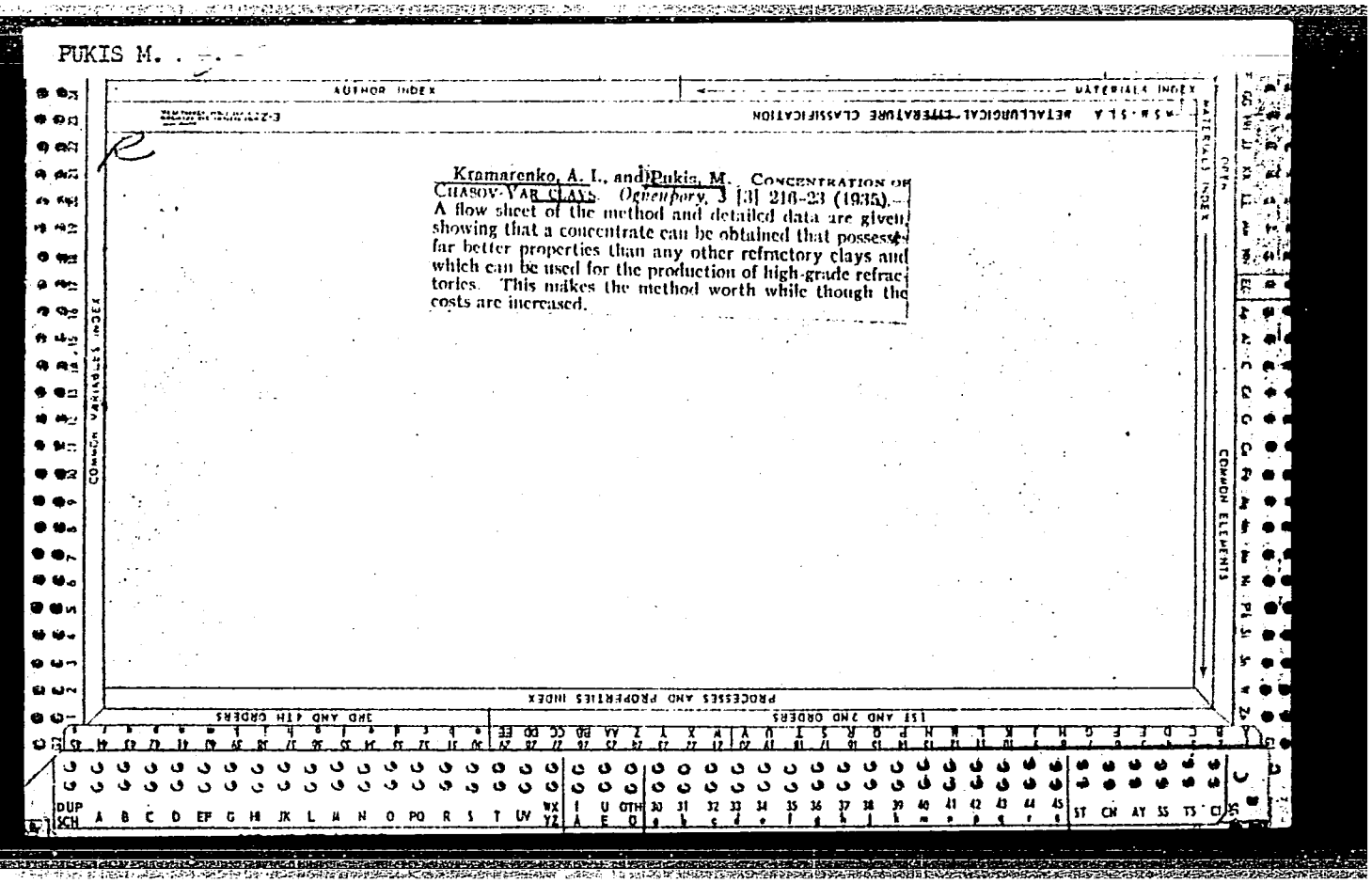
PUKNAREVICH, G. P. and FEDOROVICH, V. G.

"Increasing Qualities of Ingot Rimming Steels" p. 62, Trudy Instituta Chernoy Metallurgii, Vol. 9, 1955.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]



PUKIS M. . -. -

AUTHOR INDEX

MATERIALS INDEX

METALLURGICAL - TREATMENT CLASSIFICATION

Kramarenko, A. I., and Pukis, M. Concentration of Chasov-Yar clays. *Ogneupory*, 3 [3] 216-23 (1935).—A flow sheet of the method and detailed data are given showing that a concentrate can be obtained that possesses far better properties than any other refractory clays and which can be used for the production of high-grade refractories. This makes the method worth while though the costs are increased.

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

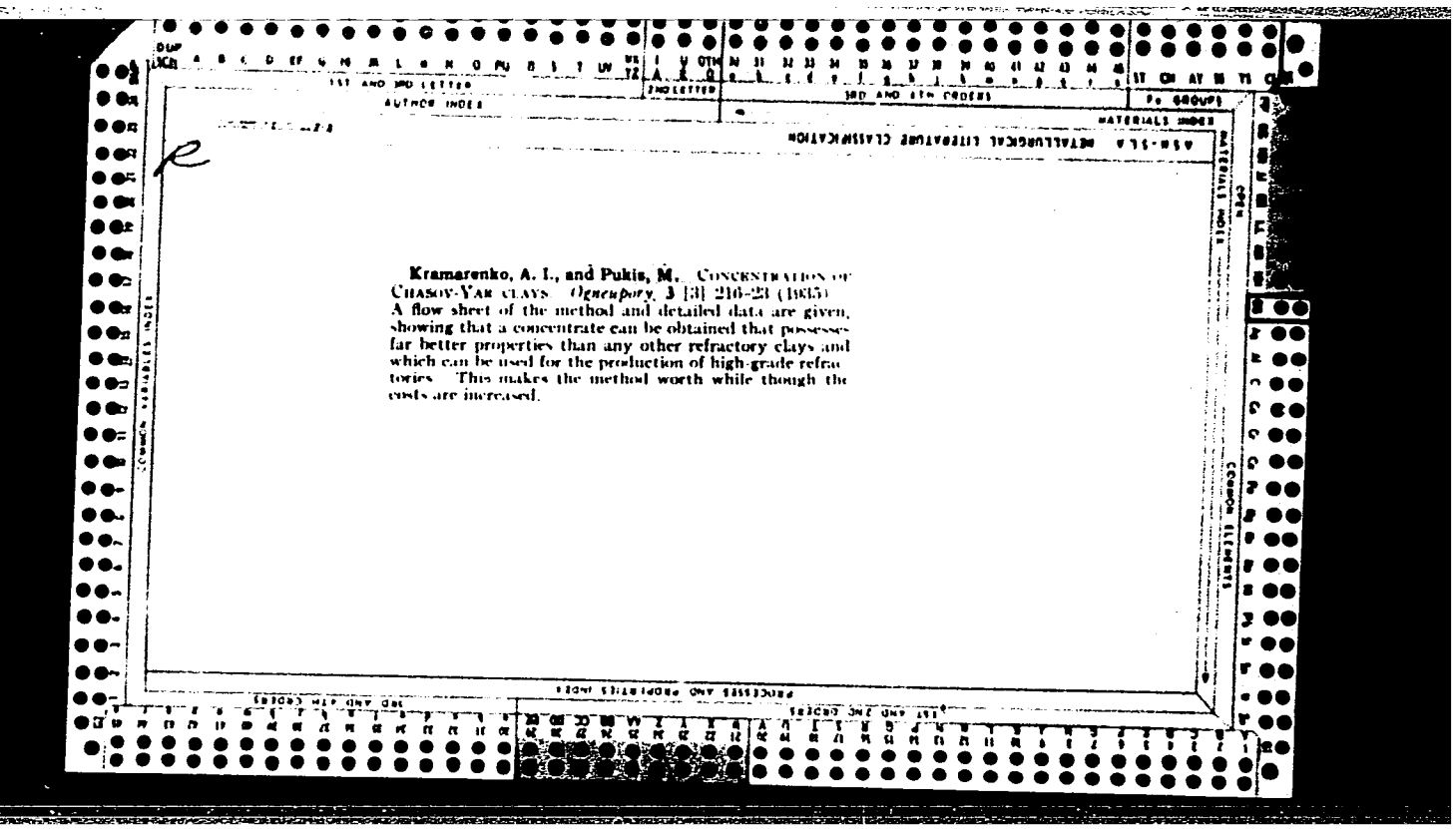
COMMON ELEMENTS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

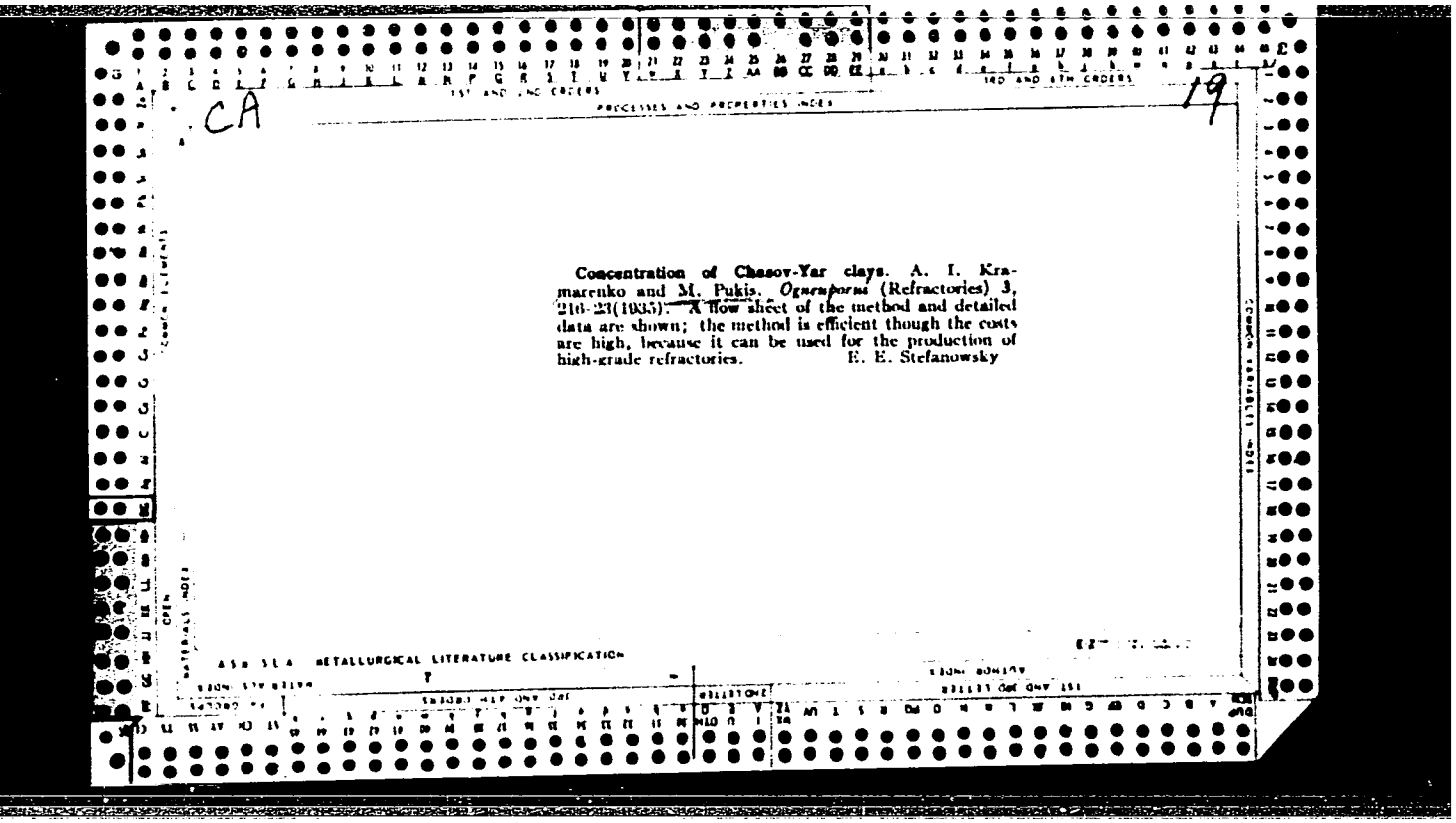
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

DUP SCH A B C D EF G HI JK L M N O PQ R S T UV WX YZ I U OTH 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 ST CN AY SS TS CL



Kramarenko, A. I., and Pukis, M. CONCENTRATION OF CHASOV-YAR CLAYS *Ogneupory*, 3 [3] 216-21 (1935) A flow sheet of the method and detailed data are given, showing that a concentrate can be obtained that possesses far better properties than any other refractory clays and which can be used for the production of high-grade refractories. This makes the method worth while though the costs are increased.



CA

19

Concentration of Chasov-Yar clays. A. I. Kramarenko and M. Pukis. *Ogneupory* (Refractories) 3, 216-23(1935). A flow sheet of the method and detailed data are shown; the method is efficient though the costs are high, because it can be used for the production of high-grade refractories. E. E. Stefanowsky

CHERTKOV, B.A.; PUKLINA, D.L.

Effect of the temperature on the rate of absorption of SO_2 from gases. Zhur.prikl.khim. 33 no.1:9-13 Ja 60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Sulfur dioxide) (Absorption)

PUKLAVEC, L.

Light metals with an aluminum base, important modern building material. p. 163
NOVA PROIZVODNJA. Ljubljana.
Vol. 6, no. 3, Aug. 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 2, February 1956

SOV/96-58-9-18/21

AUTHORS: Chertkov, B.A. (Candidate of Technical Sciences) and Puklina, D.L. (Engineer)

TITLE: On Techniques for Determining the SO_2 content of Boiler Flue Gas (K metodike opredeleniya soderzhaniya SO_2 v dymovykh gazakh kotel'nykh ustanovok)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, Nr 9, pp 87 - 89 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The most widely used method of determining the SO_2 content of flue gas is the iodometric method. It is accurate, simple and quick but can only give an instantaneous result and not a mean over an interval of time. When a mean value is required, gas samples have to be passed through reagents that react with SO_2. The object of this article is to generalise practical experience with some of the most widely used methods of determining the SO_2 content in flue gases when burning Moscow-basin coal. The apparatus and procedure used for iodometric determinations have been described elsewhere and the present article considers only problems arising in the application of this procedure when SO_2 is extracted from the flue gas by the ammonia cycling

Card 1/3

method. The practical applications of the method are then discussed. Table 1 gives results of SO_2 determinations on hot flue gas when the gas sample is drawn through the pipette for different times. The results show that although some oxidation of SO_2 can occur in the apparatus, the extent to which this occurs in the five minutes or so necessary to sweep the pipette with gas is negligible. However, the iodine should be introduced into the pipette as soon as the sample has been taken. Table 2 gives the results of SO_2 determinations on hot flue gas using an evacuated column; it will be seen that oxidation of the SO_2 has occurred. The results given in Table 3 indicate that the process of absorbing SO_2 from flue gas can also remove other acid substances. The determination of the mean concentration of SO_2 in flue gas by drawing samples through absorbing solutions is then considered. The absorbent used was potassium chlorate. The results of the determinations are compared in Table 4 and show good agreement between the iodometric and chlorate methods. Tables 5 and 6 give results of SO_2 content determinations by different methods. It is concluded that under

On Techniques for Determining the SO_2 content of Boiler Flue Gas

practical conditions the iodometric method of determining SO_2 content is a simple and reliable way of obtaining instantaneous values. However, the accuracy of the analysis is influenced by a number of side effects, and when more accurate determinations of the mean SO_2 content over a period of time are required it is advisable to draw gas samples through absorbents. The reagents used may be iodine, chlorate, hydrogen peroxide, alkalis and others. The higher accuracy of this analysis is relevant to the need for more detailed study of the flue gas composition and the presence in it of other acid substances besides SO_2.

There are 6 tables, 12 literature references (6 English, 6 Soviet)

1. Sulfur dioxide--Determination 2. Waste gases--Analysis
3. Boilers--Operation

Card 3/3

L 38960-65 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/
FCS(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(h)/EWA(c)/EWA(1) Pd-1/Pf-4/Pi-4 JD/WW/HM/HW
ACCESSION NR: AP5008507 S/0207/64/000/006/0110/0111

AUTHORS: Dubnov, L. V. (Moscow); Pukov, V. A. (Moscow)

TITLE: Investigation of sheet charge detonations of explosive substances

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 6, 1964, 110-111

TOPIC TAGS: explosive, explosive initiator, detonation velocity, detonation rate, shock strength/ KD 8 detonator capsule

ABSTRACT: The explosion in air of sheet charges with the properties of linoleum were investigated experimentally. The detonation speed was 7800 m/sec at a density of 1.7 g/cm^3. A high-speed camera was used to record the detonation at 500 000 frames per second. Four types of detonations are considered: a single point detonation which first expands in two separate parts and subsequently becomes circular; a symmetric, four-point detonation which becomes planar in 10-15 seconds; a single point periphery detonation which expands as an open shell; and a detonation initiated at the sheet charge center with an aluminum substrate 100 mm in diameter and 1.2 mm in thickness. The first two types are used in explosive dies and the third in welds. The stable detonation during initiation along the plane of the sheet charge is depicted schematically by Fig. 1 on the Enclosure where (1) is the sheet

Card 1/2

L 38960-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5008507

charge, (2) is the plasticine, and (3) is the detonator capsule. Analysis of the data shows that the dependence of the detonation speed on the thickness of the sheet and charge diameter is the same in air as in water. A test was carried out to determine the strength of the transmitted detonation pulse on the density of the medium. It was shown that increasing the height of the liquid over the charge slightly increases the detonation pulse, whereas increasing the liquid layer between the charge and the steel plate (see Fig. 2 on the Enclosure) decreases the strength of the transmitted pulse. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 10Mar64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: FP, WA

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 002

Card 2/3

L 20638-66 EWT(l)/EWP(m)/EWI(m)/EWA(d)/EWA(h)/EWA(l) WW/JW/JWD
ACC NR: AT6009063 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0207/66/000/001/0145/0148

AUTHOR: Dubnov, L. V. (Moscow); Pukov, V. A. (Moscow)

ORG: none

79
B

TITLE: Parameters of shock waves formed in the detonation of sheet charges at short distances

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 1, 1966, 145-158

TOPIC TAGS: shock wave, explosive, sheet charge, charge detonation, shock wave velocity, shock wave pressure, explosive charge, explosive forming

ABSTRACT: Since sheet-shaped explosive charges are often used in explosive forming of metals, the parameters of the shock waves formed in the explosion of these charges in water, in air, and in a vacuum (5—10 mm Hg) were studied by high-speed photography using circular charges of an unspecified explosive which were 150 mm in diameter and 2 mm thick. The charges had a density of 1.6 g/cm^3 and detonated with a velocity of 7400 m/sec. The charges were positioned at various distances from a target, normally or radially to the target, and, for comparison, lump charges were also detonated. In water, photographs showed that with time the shock waves underwent a transformation from an ellipsoid to a sphere. The transformation time depends on both the parameters of the charge and the properties of the media. Based on the experimental results, empirical equations were derived for the time dependence of the shock wave velocity, the distance, and the pressure in

Card 1/2

L 20638-66

ACC NR: AP6009063

front of the shock wave. The shock wave velocity and pressure decreased sharply with distance in the case of detonation of charges placed radially to the target, but the decrease was less marked in the case of normally placed charges, i.e., the shock wave disintegrates at a very short distance in the radial direction and at a long distance in the normal direction. The initial shock wave velocity (in air) of 8000 m/sec at zero distance from the sheet charge decreased to 6000 m/sec at 40 mm. The pressure in front of the shock wave also decreased from 670 kg/cm^2 to 370 kg/cm^2 at a distance of 40 mm. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables. [PS]

SUB CODE: 19/ SUBM DATE: 19Jul65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 4226

Card 2/2 BK

dihydroxy

RADOJICIC, Bozidar, Popukovnik dr.; CURCIC, Milovan, Pukovnik doc., dr.

Percutaneous splenoportography. Voj. san. pregl., Beogr. 13 no. 7-8:349-354 July-Aug 56.

(SPLEEN, radiography
percutaneous splenoportography (Ser))
(ANGIOGRAPHY,
splenoportography, percutaneous (Ser))

PUKNAR, A.

"Application of radioisotopes in the [illegible]."

JADERNA ENERGIE, Prahy, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 5, No. 2, January 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.

Unclassified.

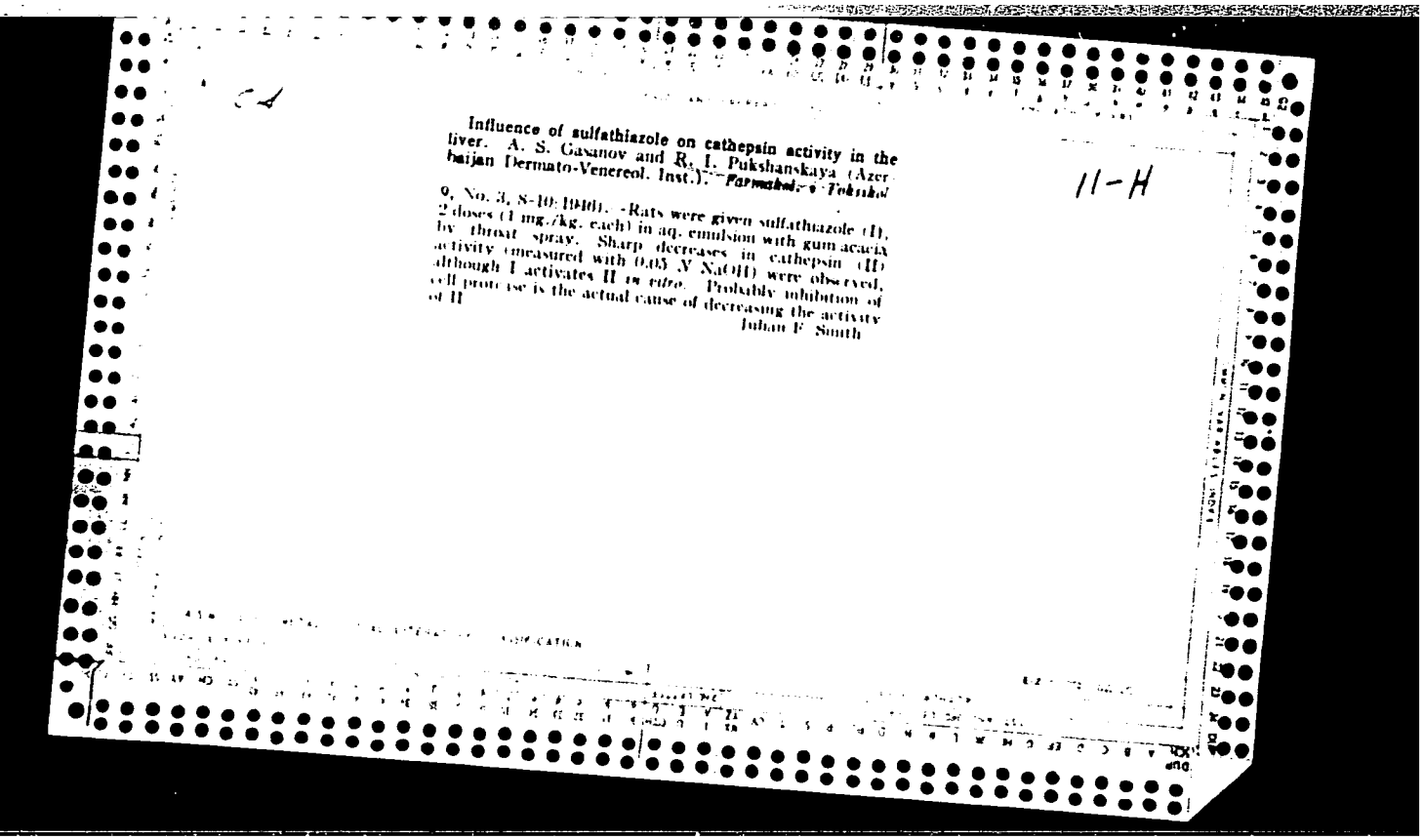
GRABINSKI, Kazimierz, inz.; PUKOWIEC, Jerzy, techn

Turnout plate for car exchange at roadheads. Wiadom gorn 14 no. 7/8:221-224 Jl-Ag '63.

KRASNODĘBSKI, Kazimierz; PROKSZA, Alfred; PUKOWIEC, Kazimierz; BORKOWSKI, Waclaw

Methods for purifying raw benzole in the Radlin Coke Works as reflected in the recent technical literature. Koks 7 no.1:15-17 Ja-F '62.

1. Zaklady Koksochemiczne Radlin.



Influence of sulfathiazole on cathepsin activity in the liver. A. S. Gasanov and R. I. Pukshanskaya (Azerbaijan Dermato-Venereol. Inst.). *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 9, No. 3, 8-10 (1946). -Rats were given sulfathiazole (I), 2 doses (1 mg./kg. each) in aq. emulsion with gum acacia by throat spray. Sharp decreases in cathepsin (II) activity (measured with 0.05 *N* NaOH) were observed, although I activates II *in vitro*. Probably inhibition of cell processe is the actual cause of decreasing the activity of II

Julian F. Smith

11-H

L 18754-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/JG/AT

ACC NR: AP6003770 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/001/0111/0114

AUTHORS: Abroyan, I. A.; Makarova, T. N.; Pukshanskiy, A. L.; Titov, A. I.

ORG: Leningrad Polytechnic Institute im. M. I. Kalinin (Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

84
B

TITLE: Excitation of electrons in germanium by alkaline metal ions

21, 44, 55 32 27

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 1, 1966, 111-114

TOPIC TAGS: germanium, single crystal, alkali metal, ion bombardment, electric conductivity, pair production, electron interaction

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the increase in the conductivity of germanium single crystals upon excitation of electron-hole pairs by lithium and sodium ions of energy up to 6 kev. The induced conductivity was investigated by a pulse technique described in detail earlier (FTT v. 4, 2719, 1962). The target preparation procedure is also described elsewhere. To compare the pair-production efficiencies of electron and ion bombardment, two guns, one emitting electrons and

Card 1/2

L 18754-66
ACC NR: AP6003770

0

the other ions, were installed in the apparatus. The germanium used was n-type with resistivity ~38 ohm-cm. In all cases when the ion beam struck the surface of the germanium, its electric conductivity increased. The total number of electron-hole pairs excited by an ion of given energy before it is completely stopped in the target is estimated with the aid of Fermi-Dirac statistics at ~500 pairs when bombarded with 3-keV sodium ions and ~2000 pairs when bombarded with lithium ions of the same energy. The number of pairs is found to decrease with increasing atomic number of the bombarding ions and to increase monotonically with increase in the ion energy. The values obtained experimentally agree with the theoretical estimate. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 01Jul65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 3m

ACC NR: AR7003026 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0393/66/000/007/A034/A034

AUTHOR: Pukshanskiy, L. Z.

TITLE: Floating fish cannery—a modern enterprise for processing fish at sea

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Vodnyy transport, Abs. 7A222

REF SOURCE: Sb. Rybolovn. flot. T. I. L., Sudostroyeniye, 1965, 195-203

TOPIC TAGS: ship, processed animal product, food product machinery /Andrey Zakharov floating fish cannery

ABSTRACT: A series of floating fish canneries of the "Andrey Zakharov" type are described. They are presently being built at the Admiralty Shipyard in Leningrad. The main dimensions and characteristics are the following: overall length, 1162.17 m; length between perpendiculars, 20.0 m; draft at time of sailing for fishing, 7.02 m; displacement at time of sailing for fishing, 15,300 tons; corresponding deadweight, 7,737 tons; gross register tonnage, 12,675 g.r.t; net register tonnage, 6,275 n.r.t.; cruising range, 11,000 miles; crew and fish processing personnel, 640. They are powered by two 4000 hp 8DR43/6 diesel engines. The results of the operations of the first

Card 1/2 UDC: 629.124.72

ACC NR: AR7005026

vessels of the series are presented, and it is concluded that after some changes, ships of the "Andrey Zakharov" type will successfully process their catch and produce canned fish products and fish waste all at sea. Orig. art. has: 7 figures. Ye. Sukacheva. [Translation of abstract] [GC]

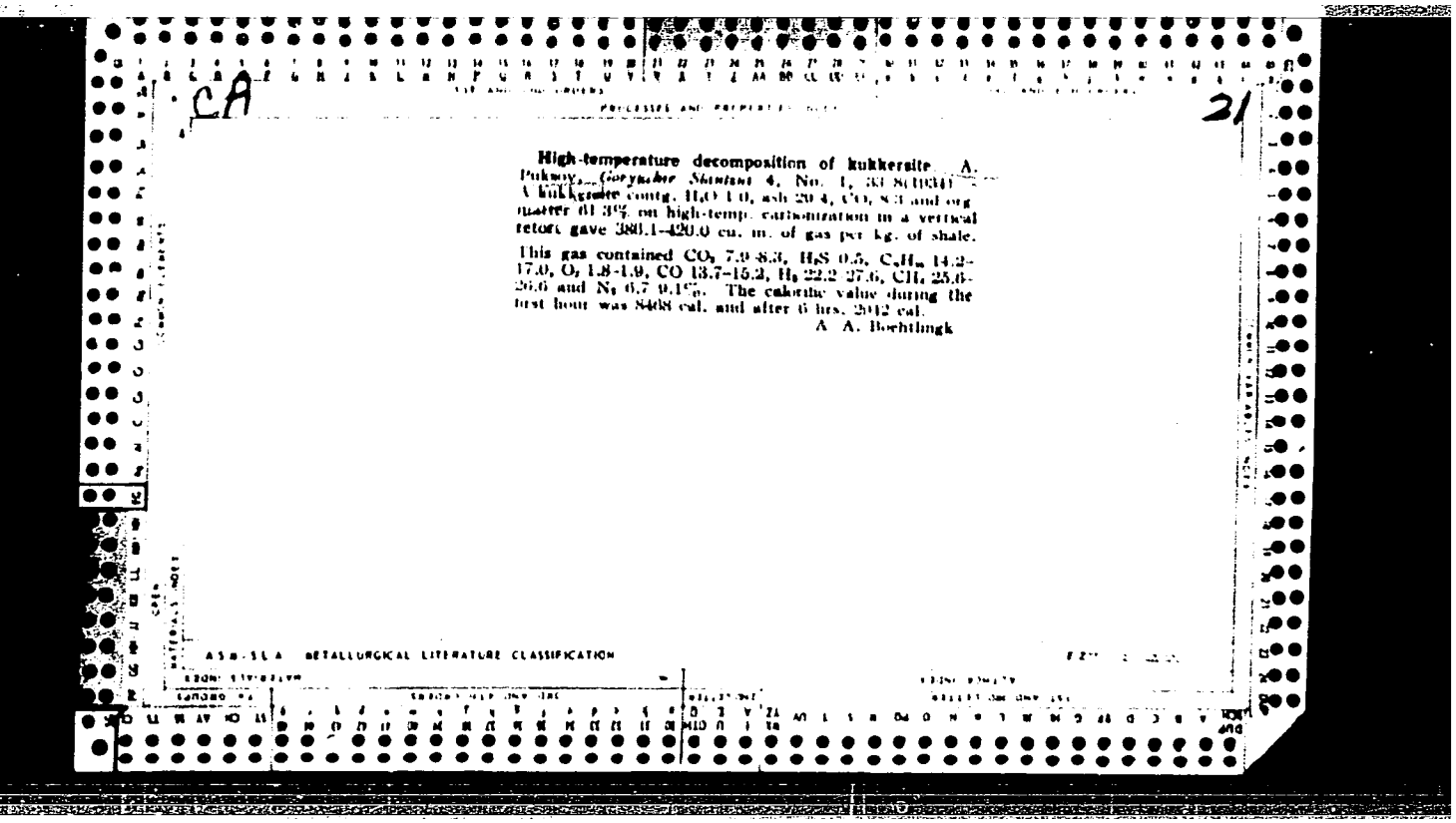
SUB CODE: 06, 13/

Card 2/2

[illegible], J.

Fuksic, J. - [illegible] of white pigs at the Pancevo Swamps under the most unfavorable climatic conditions. p.30

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions List (EEAL) LC, Vol 4, No. 11 November 1955, Uncl.



CA

21

High-temperature decomposition of kukkersite. A. Pukovy, *Goryuchie Slantsi* 4, No. 1, 33-8(1934). A kukkersite contg. H_2O 1.0, ash 20.4, C'o, 8.3 and org. matter 61.3% on high-temp. carbonization in a vertical retort gave 380.1–420.0 cu. m. of gas per kg. of shale. This gas contained CO_2 7.9-8.3, H_2S 0.5, C_nH_m 14.2-17.0, O_2 1.8-1.9, CO 13.7-15.2, H_2 22.2-27.6, CH_4 25.6-26.6 and N_2 6.7-9.1%. The calorific value during the first hour was 8408 cal. and after 6 hrs. 2012 cal.

A. A. Boehtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

[illegible], I.

Termicheskoye Razlozheniye Kukersita, goryuchiye Slantsy, 1934, No 3,72

SO:

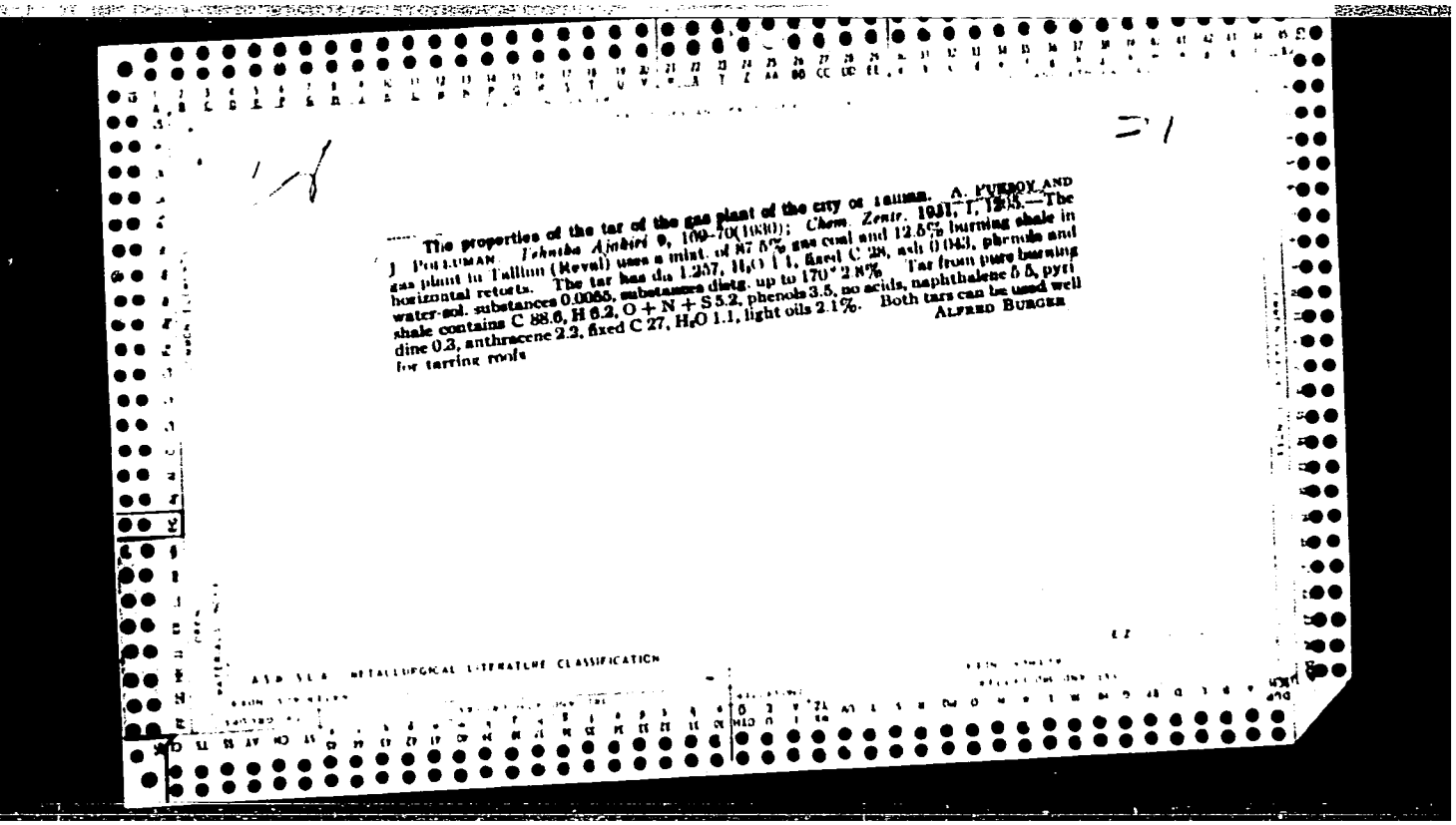
Goryuchiye Slantsy " 1934-35, TN .871
G .74

FUKSOV A.

Vysokotemperaturnoye Vazlozheniye Rukersita, Goryuchiye Slantsy, 1934, No 1,33.

CC:

Goryuchiye Slantsy # 1934-35, TN .S71
G .74



The properties of the tar of the gas plant of the city of Tallinn. A. PUHKOV AND J. PULLMAN. *Tehnika Ajakiri* 9, 169–70(1933); *Chem. Zentr.* 1934, I, 1245.—The gas plant in Tallinn (Reval) uses a mixt. of 87.5% gas coal and 12.5% burning shale in horizontal retorts. The tar has d$_{20}$ 1.257, H$_2$O 1.1, fixed C 28, ash 0.043, phenols and water-sol. substances 0.0065, substances distg. up to 170° 2.8%. Tar from pure burning shale contains C 88.6, H 6.2, O + N + S 5.2, phenols 3.5, no acids, naphthalene 5.5, pyridine 0.3, anthracene 2.2, fixed C 27, H$_2$O 1.1, light oils 2.1%. Both tars can be used well for tarring roofs. ALFRED BURGER

PUKSPUU, T.R., inzh.

System of stabilizing the current in a "Lurgi" type of electric filter. TSement 31 no. 6:21 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. TSementnyy zavod "Punane Kunda".

[illegible], I.

[illegible]T, I. Practical method for economic calculations of industrial investments. p. 15.

Vol. 10, No. 1, Jan. 1956.
[illegible]S.
TECHNOLOGY
Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

PUKYS, P.; MATEJUSKAITE, S., red.; VYSOMIRSKIS, C., tekhn. red.

[Lithuania, the beautiful land]Lietuva salis grazioji. Vilnius, Valstybine politines ir mokslines literaturos leidykla, 1960. 4 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Lithuania--Description and travel)

P/031/62/007/001/012/021
D265/D308

AUTHOR: Pużaczewski, Jerzy

TITLE: The influence of the structure of an electric proportional - integral - derivative (PID) controlling device and its nonlinearities on the range of applications

PERIODICAL: Archiwum automatyki i telemechaniki, v. 7, no. 1-2, 1962, 211 - 229

TEXT: Four structures of electric continuous PID controllers designed for process control are discussed. These structures are compared for their linear and nonlinear range of controller's work. It is assumed that the nonlinear range takes place in the case of large changes of load having the shape of one capacity response of time constant T_z and amplitude A_z. To explain the requirements set for the desired plots of frequency characteristics of the device and those referring to the ranges of settings and levels of saturations, the range of applications of PID control devices is discus-

Card 1/2

sed. Simple methods of evaluating peak values of transients in components of the device are given. There are 16 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Politechnika Wrocławska katedra automatyki i telemechaniki (Polytechnic Institute of Wrocław, Department of Automation and Remote Control Engineering)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343610006-7"

PULACZEWSKI, Jerzy.

Problems of automating mechanical systems. Archiw automat 5 no.2: 239-243 '60. (EEAI 9:10)

1. Politechnika Warszawska, Katedra Automatyki i Telemechaniki. (Automation)